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'COMMON MAN' ON TOP IN BOMBAY BUDGET

Small Surplus; No New Taxation

V. L. MEHTA PLANS FOR PROSPERITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY; TIME-TABLE FOR MASS LITERACY & PROHIBITION DRIVE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Monday.

Despite steeply mounting expenditure on Nation-building departments like Education, and Public Health, Bombay has narrowly escaped fresh taxation, according to the Budget Estimates, presented before the Legislative Assembly by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, today.

Not only is there no taxation, but a capital expenditure of six crores of rupees is being met out of Government's balances, and the Province is in the fortunate position of not having to borrow. But the Finance Minister gave an indication, in no uncertain terms, that in the coming years, the Province will have to go in both for borrowing and taxation to finance its big development programmes.

As it is, two facts have contributed to the small surplus of a little less than Rs. six lakhs. One of these is an anticipated increase of Rs. 40 lakhs in the revenue from excise, and the other is the saving of about Rs. 125 lakhs on account of the closure, in its present form, of the subsidised milk scheme in Bombay and Poona. Another factor which has also greatly influenced the budget is the lucky circumstance that there is every expectation of a normal season. In the current year, the revised provision for Famine is Rs. 187 lakhs; while for the budget year 1947-48, a small provision of only Rs. 12 lakhs has been made.

Ostensibly, the increase in excise revenue may cause some surprise, but it has to be explained that this is not because of any anticipated increase in consumption, but because of a steep rise—of as much as 100 per cent—of existing duties.

Actually Government has a novel scheme of prohibition. The programme is conceived to bring about, by gradual stages, a complete stoppage of the production and sale of liquor and other intoxicants at the commencement of the financial year 1950-51. In the coming year, the cut in consumption is to be only 25 per cent and shops will close down only for two days in the week.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

The speech of the Finance Minister introducing the Budget estimates, was a comprehensive, if somewhat modest and matter of fact exposition of the post-war economic problems that face the province, what has been done about them so far and what Government proposes to do hereafter.

Dealing with the basic question of food, the Finance Minister cited figures to show how Bombay is deficit in the production of cereals. As a result of the operation of the Growth of Food Crops Act, the area under cotton had undergone a considerable reduction—from 22,34,000 acres in 1942 to 11,13,000 acres in 1946. Yet there is much leeway to be made. Government's contribution to this problem was not only schemes of irrigation, both major and minor, as well as legislation with regard to Tenancy and to control money lenders. While characterising these as "protective" measures, the Finance Minister said that what was wanted was an "effort at reconstruction". These would take the form of prevention of fragmentation, consolidation of holdings and encouragement to co-operative farming.

Dealing with cloth the Finance Minister made an important statement of Government policy when he said that manufacture of cloth as a cottage industry "should be afforded protection against further encroachments by the organised cotton textile industry by being granted special facilities for development on its own lines". He also indicated the special steps taken by Government to encourage industrial co-operation generally.

NATIONALISATION

It is in this connection that he examined and laid down certain principles governing the question of nationalisation of industry.

First, no province, in isolation form the rest of the country can go far towards implementing a programme of nationalisation. The pace must be set by an effective all-India policy.

Secondly, the first consideration that should guide in deciding whether an industry or undertaking is to be nationalised is the question whether it is of the nature of a public utility and whether it is monopolistic in its scope.

Thirdly, nationalisation must proceed at a pace in conformity with Government's evaluation of their capacity, financial and administrative, to own and manage large economic enterprises.

The Finance Minister dealt with the rising cost of living and its effects on Government's finances. He detailed the interim relief that had already been given. Further readjustments must await the recommendations of the Pay Commission. To meet these possible readjustments a provision has been made in the Budget to the extent of Rs. 100 lakhs.

Besides the direct expenditure by Government on its own servants, it had to make increased grants to local bodies. The grants to local bodies on account of education alone had registered a significant rise. From Rs. 173 lakhs in 1945-46 it went up to 239 lakhs in 1946-47 and the 1947-48 Budget the figure reaches as high as Rs. 379 lakhs.

The Finance Minister also dealt with the Government's Reconstruction programme. The present Government proposed to spend 90 crores in a period of five years over their reconstruction programme. In addition to the usual Budget Memoranda (Blue Book) the Finance Minister presented to the House another volume (Chocolate brown) containing details of the post-war reconstruction schemes.

IT IS ONE OF OUTLOOK

Mr. V. L. Mehta, in the course of his exposition pointed out that the main difference between the plan of the Section 93 regime and the Ministry, was one of outlook. A scrutiny of the table of the detailed figures which he cited bears out this point of view. While the old plan gave top priority to communications, allotting as much as 33 per cent of the total budget to it, the present plan gives top priority to education and agriculture, both of which are assigned 18 per cent each of the 90 crores allotment.

Concluding part of Mr. Mehta's speech was perhaps, the most significant for the future. He certainly pointed out that Bombay showed a high per capita taxation. It is second among the provinces of British India, Sind being the first. Bombay's per capita taxation is Rs. 13.6. At the same time he indicated that the time had come when no regard could be paid to "outworn theories of taxable capacity" The implementing of the Bombay Government's programme would eventually add to the income of the peasant and worker, thus enhancing both their purchasing power and their taxable capacity. But that programme could not be carried out without resort to substantial additional taxation and for this, Government would inevitably touch the pockets of those with bigger income.

The Finance Minister took exactly an hour and a quarter to deliver his address. Occasionally he departed slightly from the language of the printed text to elucidate his point. When he enunciated the nationalisation policy of the Government he was greeted with cries of 'hear, hear'. And when he announced that there would be no fresh taxation, he was greeted with claps. At the end of his speech he was cheered and congratulated.

All the galleries of the House were full, among those present in the Speaker's gallery being members of the Finance Minister's family.

For the first time since the current session of the Assembly began, the Speaker, Mr. S. K. Firodia was in the chair. Before the Budget speech, he made a brief speech apologising for his absence.

(SEE PAGE 5)

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	1946-47 (in lakhs) Revised	1947-48 (in lakhs) Budget
Total Revenue:	3020	3891.26
Expenditure:	3015	3885.33
Surplus:	5	5.93

Expenditure On Nation-Building Departments

	1945-46 Accounts	1946-47 Revised	1947-48 Budget
Education	279.85	375.05	570.30
Medical and Public Health	164.65	201.29	250.99
Minor Irrigation Works	25.04	30.49	54.47
Agriculture and Co-operation	201.60	342.85	359.61
Total	671.14	949.68	1235.37
Police and Jails	351.43	500.09	534.50

Upward Trend In Revenues

	1939-40 Actuals	1946-47 Revised	Percentage of increase.
Taxes on Income	56	393	602
Land Revenue	343	366	7
Provincial Excise	202	683	238
Stamps	139	249	79

TWO KILLED IN AMRITSAR FIRING

Govt. Communique On 'Exceedingly Serious' Situation

400 ARRESTS AT LAHORE

Jinnah's Terms For 'Honourable Settlement:'

LAHORE, February 24. (A.P.I.): Demonstrations by the Muslims took a serious turn today at Amritsar. An official announcement describes the situation as exceedingly serious. There has been firing on several occasions by the Police, the Press Note states, British troops have been called to help the Police.

REPEATED FIRING

The Police used tear gas, lathi charges and revolver firing to disperse a crowd of Leaguers who became unruly and uncontrollable when reaching the railway level crossing near the civil hospital, they attempted to move into the Civil Lines.

The Muslims observed a complete hartal today. After holding a meeting at the Iddgah, outside the Rambagh Gardens, the crowd crossed the railway level crossing, damaging its gate. Stones were picked up from railway lines and hurled at the Police, some constables being injured.

Later the demonstrators reached the Mall Road and attacked small police parties with a fussilade of stones and brickbats several policemen including Sheikh Ikramul Haq Additional District Magistrate and Pandit Lakhpat Rai, Sub-Inspector of Police being injured.

Near the junction of the Lawrence Road and Mall Road the police opened revolver fire. There were several casualties on both sides. The exact number is not yet known. About 70 persons are reported to have been brought to civil hospital so far, including the injured officials.

Thereafter at about 4 p. m., demonstrators moved toward the Deputy Commissioner's residence, offered prayers on the road and held a meeting. The crowd hurled stones at the Police, who replied with a lathi charge and tear gas.

The crowd then collected in Rambagh where tear gas was again used.

Another police party was beseiged by an unruly crowd on the Cooper Road, where armed police rescued them by using the tear gas.

Information at 6-45 p. m. shows that there were regular pitched battles between Police and crowd on the Cooper Road, the former using tear gas and lathis and the latter hurling stones and brickbats.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

British troops have been called to help police in restoring order in the City.

One Sikh police constable and a Muslim demonstrator have succumbed to their injuries sustained earlier in the day. The mob forcibly removed the body of the Muslim from the mortuary in the civil hospital.

115 persons were brought to hospital for treatment, of whom 36 have been admitted including Sheikh Ikramul Haq, Additional District Magistrate and Pandit Lakhpat Rai, Sub-Inspector of Police.

The Deputy Commissioner is holding consultations with the military officers in the City Kotwali where the British troops are stationed.

Today's incidents have caused widespread panic in the city. Master Tara Singh, the Sikh Leader, is contacting the Punjab Premier and other ministers protesting against the present policy of the Government and asking for strong and stringent measures to quel the distubances by the League and ensure safety of the non-Muslims.

400 ARRESTS AT LAHORE

One of the largest processions ever witnessed in Lahore was taken out this evening in celebration of the Punjab Muslim League's "National Struggle Day". Four-hundred arrests were made by the police near Charing Cross before the procession dispersed.

The whole day Lahore has been humming with Muslim League slogans, processions, large and small, of Muslim women, school boys and children moving in every direction.

In the afternoon a huge public meeting was held outside Mochi gate which was addressed by a number of League workers. At the termination of the meeting it formed itself into a procession and marched towards the Mall.

The Punjab Government issued an order today extending for another ten days the pre-censorship on the publication of unofficial news regarding the Muslim League agitation in the Punjab.

AT JULLUNDER

JULLUNDER: The Police fired three rounds at Jullunder to disperse a violent mob of Muslims who took out a number of processions today. One of the processions emerged in front of the District Courts and was lathi-charged by the Police. The mob retaliated with a volley of brickbats, as a result of which Mr. B. D. Lincoln, Superintendent of Police, the City Inspector of Police and 30 other policemen sustained injuries. The Police then opened fire injuring one person on the leg.

The Superintendent of Police had a miraculous escape when a dagger was hurled at him.

To mark the completion of the first month of League agitation against the Punjab Ministry, the Muslims of Delhi observed hartal by closing down their business centres and educational institutions.

IN FRONTIER

The Frontier Government has issued the following press 'communique': "Two attempts were made today to organise processions in Peshawar City in defiance of the Government's prohibitory order. One gathering was dispersed with a mild lathi charge. One person was slightly injured. In Peshawar Cantonment, the Police stopped one procession and arrested 18 people.

A second procession was taken out this afternoon by some Muslim League National Guards says a report received from Mardan. Marching through Shankar Bazar the procession went upto Kalpnai and then returned to Chowkturu where ten persons were arrested and the crowd was dispersed.

"Honourable Settlement For Both Sides"

KARACHI, Feb. 24 (API.) Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, who had discussions with Maulana Daud Ghaznavi Acting President of the Punjab Muslim League last night on the Punjab situation has outlined the scope of a settlement "honourable to both sides —the Punjab Government and the Muslim League—", in an interview to the "A.P.I." to-day. Mr. Jinnah said that he wanted to make it clear that the Muslim League had no intention of mative of scoring any point in the matter of the settlement.

Asked whether Maulana Daud Ghaznavi came to Karachi to consult him on behalf of the Committee of Action of the Punjab Muslim League with whom the Punjab Government is negotiating a settlement, Mr. Jinnah said:—"Yes. He reported to me fully what the position was and I gather that there were four points (1). that the ban on public meetings should be removed (2) the ban on processions should be removed (3) the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance should be placed before the Punjab Legislative Assembly at its next sessions with modifications, if any, for the Assembly to consider and allow the House to take such decisions as the House may determine and (4) that all those who, since the movement started, were arrested, imprisoned or convicted and detenus should be released.

I hope that they will appreciate our insistence on the course suggested by us to be adopted and not to be affected by any question of prestige or any other consideration but agree to act as a really constitutional popular democratic Government. This will, in my judgment, enhance their prestige."

LEAGUE DECISION TO-DAY

The Acting President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, Maulana Daood Ghazanavi returned to Lahore this afternoon from Karachi by air after meeting Mr. Jinnah in connection with the terms of settlement of the League agitation in the Province.

Maulana Daood Ghazanavi, it is learnt, has brought a sealed letter from Mr. Jinnah, to the President of the Punjab Muslim League conveying the former's views on the situation.

He will leave for Kasur in the evening to hand over the letter to the Punjab League President.

In an interview to the Associated Press of India Maulana Daood Ghaznavi said: "We shall be able to convey our decision to the Punjab Government by tomorrow.

JINNAH LEAVING FOR BOMBAY

KARACHI, Feb. 24 (API): Mr. M. A. Jinnah and party plan to leave Karachi for Bombay by boat tomorrow evening. They are expected to reach Bombay on February 27. After a fortnight's stay at Bombay Mr Jinnah is likely to proceed to Delhi

Mountbatten In India Next Week

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Viceroy-Designate, Lord Mountbatten is expected to arrive in India next week according to lobby reports.

Although the British have fixed June 30, 1948, as deadline for final transfer of power, the process of transfer is expected to begin almost immediately.

Lord Mountbatten is expected to commence the process and hand over to his Cabinet many items which are at present subject to his special responsibility.

FIGHTING FLARES UP IN INDO-CHINA

HANOI, February 24. (Reuter): Fighting flared up in several sectors of the Indo-Chinese battle zone today after 24 hours of relative calm, according to semi-official French reports here.

Near Hanoi, the Viet Namese, pursuing their scorched earth campaign, burned an entire native village to the ground. Viet Nam fighting patrols at the same time launched small scale attacks against the western suburbs of Hanoi itself. French patrols have gone into action along the railway line between Hanoi and Haiphong and have now complete control of the line.

HEAVY CHINESE LOSSES

SAIGON, February 24. (Reuter): Chinese victims of incendiarism in the Saigon-Chalon area of Cochin-China have protested to their Consul-General and asked for French protection.

Over 18,000 Annamites and Chinese are homeless and some Chinese are said to have been burned to death as a result of fires which have caused damage estimated at £200,000 during the past month.

When Wavell Is At Liberty To Make Public Statement

LONDON, February 24. (U.P.A.): Prime Minister Attlee said in the Commons today that Viscount Wavell was "at liberty to make any public statement he wishes on the termination of his tenure as Viceroy of India" with the normal limitations applicable to all persons holding high office of state.

Mr. Attlee was replying to a question from Mr. Henderson Stewart whether Viscount Wavell would be permitted to make a statement "on his dismissal".

Mr. Attlee refused last week to give the background to Wavell's replacement.

Round Up Of Nazis Continues

HERFORD, Germany, February 24. (Reuter): The Intelligence Division of the Control Commission announced here this afternoon that "Operation Selection Board"—round up of members of the subversive movement plotting revival of Nazism and blackmail of the Allies with threats of germ warfare—was progressing smoothly.

More leaders of the movement were arrested last night, the announcement disclosed. The exact number of those arrested was being kept a secret however, as 't might help other members of the movement still at large. The roundup, which began on Saturday night, was the largest since the occupation began. It was directed against an organisation based on the S. S.

Death Sentence For Col. Noma

HONGKONG, February 24. (Reuter): The War Crimes Court at Hongkong today sentenced to death Col. Noma Kennosuke, chief of the Japanese gendarmerie in Hongkong during the Japanese occupation.

He was found guilty of atrocities against internees and residents in Hongkong.

Colonel Noma stated in his defence that he had been "responsible for the safety of all Honkgong residents in 1945 by signing of the documents for surrender of the colony to the Allies".

TEHRI POLITICALS RELEASED

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24. (A.P.I.): All the political prisoners confined in Tehri jail were released unconditionally on the morning of February 23 by the State authorities says a telegram received by the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee from the Secretary of the Praja Mandal, Tehri State.

LONDON'S SPELL OF FROST ENDS

LONDON, February 24. (Reuter): London's spell of frost, the longest without break in any February for well over 100 years, ended at 1.00 p. m. GMT. today, by 4.00 p. m. the temperature had reached 34 degrees fahrenheit, but an hour later again dropped to 33.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR BIHAR

PATNA, Feb. 24, (A.P.I.): Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha, Finance Minister, Bihar, presented the budget for the year 1947-48 in the Bihar Assembly today which showed deficit of Rs. 37 Lakhs.

The outstanding feature of the budget for 1947-48 is a provision for about Rs. four crores for post-war development scheme out of this one and a half crores will be met from Provincial Revenues and the balance will be met by Central Government.

ANTI-STRIKE EMERGENCY ORDINANCE FOR BURMA

RANGOON, Feb. 24. (Reuter): The Burmese Executive Council may shortly recommend to the Governor the promulgation of an Anti-Strike Emergency Ordinance, it was reliably learned here today.

Resort to official ban is, in the opinion of the Executive Council, the only means of restoring some semblance of order on Burma's stormy Labour front, it was added.

Labour troubles have dislocated banking trade, shipping and industry throughout this month.

COIMBATORE MILL STRIKE ENDS

COIMBATORE, Feb. 24, (A.P.I.): Almost all the textile mills of Coimbatore which were rendered idle since Feb. 12 as a result of the labourers strike have resumed work today, the workers having returned to work after an interval of twelve days.

Those mills which are having Monday as a weekly holiday will resume work tomorrow.

RELEASED AFRICAN MURDERED

CAPETOWN, Feb. 24, (Reuter): An African was found murdered near East London City in Cape province within 24 hours of his release from prison under Royal amnesty.

His head had been battered in by a stone. No arrest had yet been made.

VON PAPEN GETS EIGHT YEARS JAIL

NUREMBERG, February 24. (Reuter): Franz Von Papen, Hitler's former "ace" diplomat was today sentenced to eight years in a labour camp by the German De-Nazification Court which has been trying him after his acquittal by the International War Crimes Tribunal.

Von Papen is 67 years of age.

The Court ordered that Von Papen's fortune should be confiscated. The Court took into account the 17 months which Von Papen had already spent in custody. He was ordered light work.

His wife was pale and trembling as she sat in the front row of public seats. She had to be supported by her two daughters.

KOLHAPUR BAN ON NANA PATIL

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 24, (A.P.I.): Mr. Nana Patil leader of the 1943 Satara underground movement, who was to have arrived here this morning from Poona in connection with the three-day old fast of Mr. Madhavrao Bagal, President of the Kolhapur State Praja Parishad, was served with a notice at Hatkanangle station (on the border of Kolhapur State), by the District Magistrate prohibiting him from entering the State limits. He was later sent out of the State limits by the next train.

HUQ MEETS GANDHIJI ON FRIDAY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24 (U.P.I.): Maulavi A. K. Faziul Huq in a statement to the Press says that he will be meeting Mahatma Gandhi on February 27 at Chandpur.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

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Reorganisation Of Congress And Constructive Programme

Provincial Chiefs To Consider Sub-Committee Proposals

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23 (A.P.I.): The conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees meeting on the second day today discussed the question of implementing the constructive programme by Congressmen in the country. The Committee appointed by the conference yesterday to suggest a scheme for implementing Congress programme submitted its suggestions this morning which were placed before the open session of the conference. It is learnt the conference will adopt a resolution tomorrow on the subject.

The other committee appointed by the conference to give suggestions on the question of reorganisation of the Congress also concluded its deliberations today. The suggestions made by the committee, it is learnt, will come up before the conference tomorrow.

When this committee was appointed yesterday it was empowered to go into the following items of the agenda

(1) Relations between Congress organisation, Congress Assembly parties and Congress Government.

(2) Problems arising out of the existence of groups within the Congress.

(3) Disciplinary action against volunteers of Congress for indiscipline.

(4) Funds for the A.I.C.C.; P.C.C.S. and lower committees.

(5) Tribunals.

(6) Training of workers on an All-India and provincial basis.

MASS CONTACT

The conference passed the following resolution on mass contact programme today:

"This conference is definitely of opinion that with the prospect of early termination of foreign rule in India the responsibility of the Congress organisation as the "mouth piece" of the needs and urges of the masses, places upon all provincial, district and subordinate Congress Committees the duty to educate and mobilise public opinion" through conferences, meetings and other day to day activity in regard to the solution of the vital problems in terms of the welfare of the mases as also to carry out with particular vigour the constructive programme of the Congress so as to enable the Congress organisation and through it the provincial and Central Government to maintain close contact with the people and respond to their needs and views and thereby become fully democratic instruments of popular will and rule.

This conference therefore calls upon all Congress organisations to take early and sustained steps in this behalf and send periodic reports to the A.I.C.C. of the action taken by them in implementing this resolution."

Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, special invitee to the Conference who arrived here last night participated in the deliberations of the constructive programme committee this morning. She left this afternoon for Cawnpore to attend the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference.

CAWNPORE, Feb. 23 (A.P.I.): The second day session of the All-India Youth Congress Conference adopted a resolution directing the Working Committee of the Youth Congress to send a batch of observers to the Inter-Asian Relations Conference and a delegation to the Asian colonies to contact the leaders of freedom movement in those countries and suggested the convening of an Asiatic Youth Conference to build up the solidarity of the Asiatic nations.

Resolutions supporting the present day labour movement in the country and the struggle of the people for their civil liberties in Indian States were also unanimously adopted by the conference.

MOBILISING PUBLIC OPINION

Congress To Reorganise Constructive Programme

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24, (UPI): The following resolution was passed at yesterday's session of the conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee:

"This conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial committees of the Indian National Congress is definitely of the opinion that with the prospect of an early termination of the foreign rule in India, the responsibility of the Congress organisation as the mouth-piece of the needs and urges of the masses places upon all provincial, district and subordinate Congress committees the duty to educate and mobilise the opinion through conferences, meetings and other day-to-day activity in regard to the solution of vital problems in terms of the welfare of the masses as also to carry out with particular vigour the constructive programme of the Congress so as to enable the Congress organisation and through it the Provincial and Central Governments to maintain a close contact with the people and respond to their needs and views and thereby become fully democratic instruments to the popular will and rule.

"This conference, therefore, calls upon all Congress organisations to take early and sustained steps in this behalf and send periodical reports to the A.I.C.C. of the action taken by them in implementing this resolution."

Natal Indians Decide To Boycott Royal Visit

DURBAN, Feb. 24 (Reuter): More than 100 Indian delegates from all parts of Natal decided at a conference to boycott the royal visit. The delegates represented 12 Indian Congress branches, 10 passive resistance committees and trade union organisations.

The resolution reads: "On occasion The resolution reads: "On occasions such as celebrations in honour of the royalty we are faced with racial discrimination. This conference records with deep regret its inability to accord the Royal family a glad welcome to South Africa at the present time and it is unwilling to be associated with joyous celebrations and festivities when racial intolerance and oppressive conditions make real and sincere pleasure impossible."

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Thana Cricket

In the second round of Thana Tournament, Sri Shiwaji Cricket Club piled up a score of 332 for 9 wickets, against Ghatkopar Citizen C. Club. The principal scores:—

S. Anwar 106 (not out), M. Bhave 53, M. Gadre 44 and M. J. Christie 28. Anwar struck his 1936 form when he scored his century with 16 fours and one six. Great stand by Asher (Capt.) for 35 minutes enabled Anwar to complete his century in as many minutes. The Ghatkopar Citizen Club were virtually eliminated for 165. Chandorker the old Western India wicket keeper took 3 wickets for 33 runs; W. Martrys 5 for 33 and Abdul Gafoor 2 for 41 runs.

Sri Shiwaji Cricket Club won the match by 167 runs.

BEGG BEATS SIRCAR

National Billiards Championships

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23 (A.P.I.): In the All-India Amateur Billiards Championships to-night M. M. Begg, a former amateur champion, entered the third round defeating A. N. Sircar.

Begg, who was consistent throughout, established a lead of 199 points at the end of the first session. He gradually increased the lead to 466 points as Sircar went completely off his game. The interval scores were Begg—743 and Sircar—444 and the final scores were 1,305 and 839 respectively. Begg's break were 44, 40, 49, 50, 72, 73, 41, 48.

Earlier Prince Y. Mirza entered the semi-final of the All-India Snooker Championship, when he eliminated C. C. James of Bangalore in three straight frames. The scores were 73-27, 60-36, 54-57.

COMPTON TO SWITCH OVER TO FOOTBALL

SYDNEY, Feb. 24 (Reuter): Denis Compton will not visit the West Indies with the M.C.C. cricketers next winter as he intends to devote the whole of the next English winter to football and has an understanding with the Arsenal Club that he will be available for them. He said to-day h was looking forward to a change for 16 months' continuous cricket, while family ties are also causing him to desire as much time as possible with his wife and son in their London home.

Compton spent two years with the army in India and is tired of being away from home. He follows the English football results closely and has been pleased of late to learn of Arsenal's recovery and that his brother Leslie is playing well for Arsenal.

M.C.C. vs. New South Wales

SYDNEY, Feb. 24 (Reuter): The M.C.C. were all out in their first innings against New South Wales for 266.

Hutton, with a damagen chin, unshaven, and Smith resumed the M.C.C. innings this morning but Hutton added only four runs to his Saturday score when he was out lef-before to Lindwall.

New South Wales had scored 8 runs for no loss in their second innings when lunch was taken.

INDIAN TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS FOR PARIS

MADRAS, Feb. 24 (API.) Thanks to the last minute efforts of the President and other officials of the All-India Table Tennis Federation, the participation of India in the world table tennis tournament to be held in March this year at Paris seems again likely. India's engagement had to be cancelled due to lack of sufficient fund, but it is reported that necessary guarantees to finance the tour have now been secured.

To take advantage of any passages that may become available at Karachi, all the selected players namely, V. Sivaraman, V. M. Chandrana, Kumar Ghosh, M. V. S. Vittal and Jall Godrej have been asked to proceed to Karachi immediately by air. Sivraman and Vittal left Madras yesterday by air for Karachi.

LAHORE HUNT RACE ACCIDENT

LAHORE, Feb. 24 (API.) Captain J. T. Pearce, a young officer of no two R.I.A.S.C. training centre (A.T.) was killed when he came a cropper while riding his mount at the Lahore Hunt point-to-point races held last evening at the Model Town Mound. Captain pearce was leading the field when his mount, Besame-Mucho, failed to clear a minor ditch a few yards from home. He fell down headlong and sustained a concussion of the brain. Another horse following on the heels of Besame-Mucho, trampled him down badly, injuring his face. One of its hooves also got stuck of in his neck. He was promptly removed in an ambulance, but died on the way to hospital.

The funeral took place this morning with full military honours.

FAIRWAY TO BE RETIRED

NEW MARKET, Feb. 24 (Reuter). Lord Derby's famous stallion Fairway who has been at the stud since 1931 and was the champion sire on four occasions is being retired on account of old age.

Fairway was the sire of Derby winners Blue Peter and Watling Street.

HOMAGE TO R.I.N. MARTYRS

Discharged Members Must Be Reinstated

The Secretaries of the Congress Socialist Party write:

"The Congress Socialist Party (Bombay) offers its reverent homage to the brave martyrs of the RIN uprising. Their upsurge opened a new chapter in our national struggle on 18th February last year. We lower our flags in the immortal memory of the gallant heroes The anniversary should be observed in a befitting manner; on that day the lessons of the uprising should be recalled and a fresh resolve made to ease them in to the fabric of our freedom movement.

The observance of the day should be in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion and nothing must be done that will mar its gravity. The Party supports the demand of the Indian Ex-Services' Association for the re-instatement of the discharged members of the RIN".

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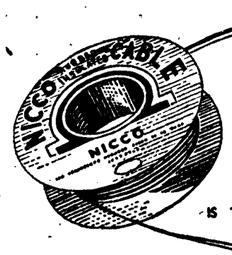

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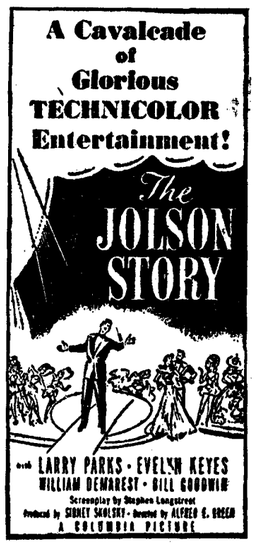
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CITY AND SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Shud 5, 2003
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhir 3, 1366
Parsi: Shehrevar 25, 1316
Sunrise: 7-2 a.m., Sunset 6-43 p.m.
Hightide: 02-26, 14-55
Lowtide: 08-37, 20-37

Today's Engagements

SIR SHANMUGHAM CHETTY: Will speak on 'One World' at Green's to-day at 6 p.m. under the auspices of 'The Commerce Graduates Association.'

Sunderdas Saw Mills Workers' Disputes

The disputes between the Management of Sunderdas Saw Mills, Sewree and the Union has been finally left to the discretion of the arbitrator. Sri Shantilal Shah, solicitor has been appointed as an arbitrator on condition that the decision of the arbitrator will be strictly carried out by both the parties.

Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital Workers

About 300 workers of Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, have formed a Union under the auspices of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, with Dr. D. D. Sathe and Sri H. N. Trivedi as the President and General Secretary respectively. The Union has forwarded the demands to the Management for immediate confirmation in toto.

New India Dyeing And Printing Works

About 250, both Hindu and Muslim workers of the New India Dyeing and Printing Works, Tardeo have formed a Union with Sri S. V. Gole and Sri Manu Desai as Joint Secretaries. The only demand of bonus has been pressed by the workers on the Management.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS
BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The Governor of Bombay lunched with Mr. N. Macleod in M. V. "Dumra".

His Excellency and Lady Colville attended a Piano Recital by Liesl Stary and Mary Richardson at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

JAWAHAR STATE OFFERS 10,000 TONS OF CHARCOAL TO BOMBAY
BOMBAY, Monday.

The Indian State of Jawahar has, it is learnt, promised the Government of Bombay to supply 10,000 tons of charcoal to relieve the coal shortage which the province is experiencing at present.

The cause of the shortage is the Warli unrest in Thana District, the main source of supply, where workers have not yet resumed work, according to the latest reports. The other source of supply, the Central Province, has also been affected owing to transport difficulties.

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, is issuing a statement immediately, explaining the coal situation and the measures proposed to be taken to meet the shortage.

TODAY ON RADIO

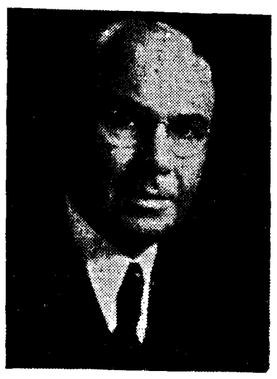
TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
BOMBAY.—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 8-45 Arvind Pandya 9-0 Firoz Dastur (Ramkali).

12-0 p.m. Variety programme (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mixed Fare 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 5-15 Radhabai Rao (Thumri) 5-30 Sheikh Chand (Nagpur) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Filmi Dogane 6-30 Nanalal's Songs 6-45 Sheikh Chand 7-0 A. D. Vartak (Purva-Kalyan) 7-15 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 7-30 Shrimatibai Narvekar (Shudh-Kalyan) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Ek Abla" Gujarati play (by Gool Jal Vachha) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Labour and Capital (By S H Patel) 10.0 Maneck Bhagat (Chopin) 10.20 Interlude 10.25 Hilde Feldberg: Soprano 10.35 Leopold Stokowski and Phil. Orch. 10.50 Hosi Nariman (Tenor.)

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Forecast Till Wednesday Morning:—
Weather will be dry.
Outlook for further 2 days:—
No appreciable change.



Mr. John Lucian Savage, world's leading authority on dam construction, whose services have been loaned to the Government of India by the United States, as a consultant now touring India to locate dam sites.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

Corporation Approves Two 'Cuts' In Expenditure

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation approved today two cuts proposed by Mr. M. V. Godbole, one with regard to the remedial measures for contaminated water supply in the Frere Road Main and the other with regard to the chlorinating of water supply in Bombay, on the expenditure side of the budget estimates for the year 1947-48.

The Mayor, Mr. M. I. Rowjee, presided.

The first cut amounted to Rs. 25,000 and the second to Rs. 30,000.

Both the cuts were opposed by some members on the ground that they were brought forward simply to balance the budget and completely ignored the health of the citizens.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment seeking to reduce the expenditure for chlorinating water by Rs. 11,000 was lost.

Mr. Nariman describing the criticism as misconceived said that the proposed reduction was necessitated because of the downward trend of the price of chlorine.

The Commissioner said that the price of chlorine had fallen down by half an anna in the rupee.

Those who opposed the cut contended that on this basis the reduction in expenditure should be 3 per cent and not 14 per cent as proposed.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARES
BOMBAY, Monday.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Friday, the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association disapproves of the proposed increase in railway fares and freight more especially as the additional income derived from the said increase is not earmarked for providing more amenities to the travelling public".

DON'T PRECIPITATE ACTION

CHITTOOR, Feb. 23 (API): An appeal to all Congress Members in the Madras Legislature to refrain from any precipitate action by way of a no-confidence motion against Mr. Prakasam is made by Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, M.L.A. (Central) in a press statement. He also requests Mr. Prakasam not to pursue the inquiry into the existence of groups inside the party.

Summing up the measures initiated by the Madras Ministry Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar says that no other Provincial Government of the Congress or non-Congress had gone so forward in so short a time and adds: "It is unfortunate that instead of earning a tribute, the leader should come in for censure.

Azad Urges Use Of Mother Tongue As Medium Of Instruction

Also Recommends English As A Compulsory Language

LUCKNOW, Feb. 23, (API): A plea for the introduction of mother tongue as the medium of instruction and making at least one of the European languages, preferably English, as a compulsory subject in order to fit the whole system of national education in modern environments, was made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Member of the Interim Government, presiding over the Arabic and Persian Committee set up by the U. P. Government, today.

The Maulana declared that he would shortly call a conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments and of the universities to settle the question of medium of instruction finally. He was glad that the Lucknow, Patna and Nagpur Universities had already taken the lead and introduced the mother tongue as the medium of instruction.

He emphasised that the time had changed and the power had come into the hands of Indians under the new conditions English should no longer be the medium of instruction Only a working knowledge of English, such as reading, writing and speaking would be sufficient to keep pace with the time.

PERSIAN CULTURE

Maulana Azad said that the Central Government had powers and could start a new model institution for Arabic and Persian culture and learning But that was not what was required. He referred to the institution of Deoband, Mazhar-ul-Ulum, Saharanpur, and Feringi Mahal which he said, kept the torch of Islamic culture burning and served the cause of Islam. He asked why these institutions should not be the pioneers under the new conditions.

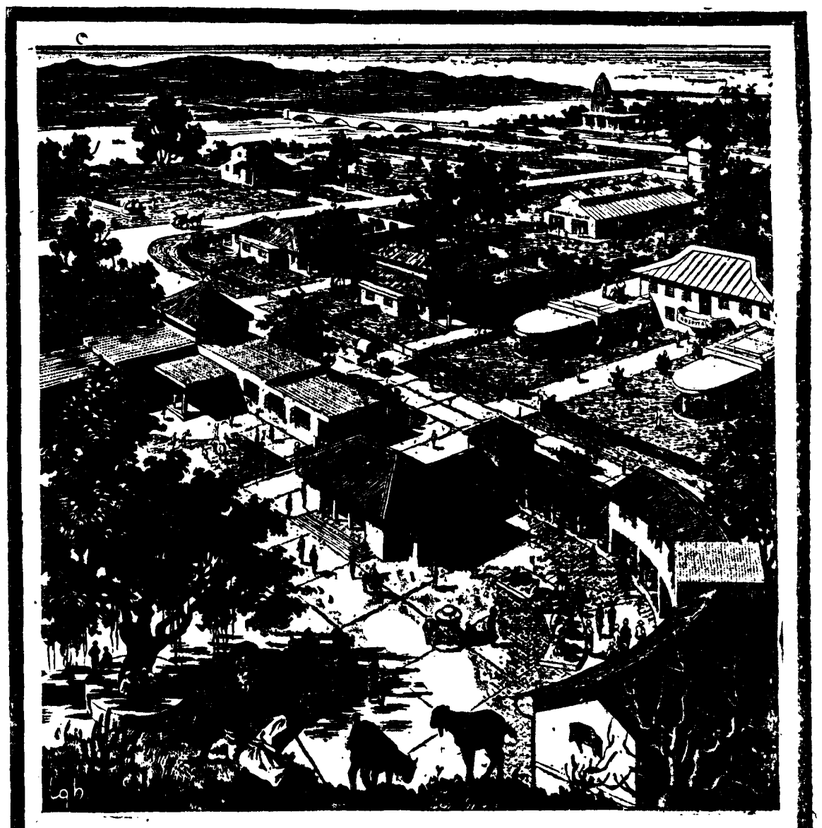
Maulana Azad said "I have always felt that if there is any group which devoted itself to the cause of education for the sake of education, it is the group of Ulemas of Arabic culture."

ENGLISH EDUCATION

Recounting the history of English education in India, Maulana Azad said that English education was introduced in our country to produce clerks since it was not possible to fill up all clerical chairs with Englishmen. But the English system brought with its evils some good points also. It brought a tremendous political change in this country. "Now when the power has come into our hands" he said "why should we not make the best use of its reform does not mean deviation from the ancient ideal. Reforms mean the introduction of such things which are essential for modern time and need without jeopardising the such ideal set for us."

NO OFFICIAL ADVICE

The Maulana stressed the point that one should not think for a moment that he was imposing any reform in the method of oriental studies by dint of his being Education Member of the Interim Government and said "I was never inclined to accept office and join the Interim Government. I preferred to remain outside and serve the country. For this attitude of mine I incurred the displeasure of my friends and atlast it was virtually compelled to take charge of the Education portfolio on 25th January last. So I do not impose any scheme of reform on you as a member of the Central Government."



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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA F.b. 24 (API.) The following is weather. Forecast until the 26th evening: A few showers will occur along the Northwest Frontier, in Kashmir, Bihar, Bengal, the Madras Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and along the north Coromandel coast. Night temperatures will fall in the North Deccan.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st November 1946 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I.S. T. on 24th February 1947:—

Ahmedabad 90 64 0 1.1 minus 0.8 Akola 95 62 0 7.3 plus 5.4 Amraoti 93 65 T 8.3 plus 6.4 Baroda 96 54 0 11 Nil Bhopel 88 54 0 5.7 plus 4.2 BOMBAY 87 69 0 7.1 plus 6.2 Calcutta 89 60 0 2.5 plus 0.1 Cawnpore 89 53 0 1.7 minus 0.1 Delhi 71 47 0 0.7 plus 1.6 Hyderabad Do. 92 69 T 3.4 plus 1.4 Indore 83 50 0 9.4 plus 6.1 Jubbulpore 91 56 0 8.6 plus 6.3 Khandwa 93 56 0 8.9 plus 7.4 Mahableshwar 82 60 0 11.7 plus 2.6 Nagpur 92 55 0.2 11.0 plus 8.9 Ootacamund 73 45 0 18.1 plus 8.5 Pachmarhi 80 53 0 14.6 plus 12.2 Palghat 87 75 0 15.1 Nil Poona 93 59 0 6.5 plus 5.1 Rajkot 90 55 0 1.1 plus 0.7 Sholapur 92 68 0 2.5 plus 0.5 Srinagar 51 35 0 8.1 minus 0.9 Surat 94 63 0 7.5 plus 6.9.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The end of one duty should be the beginning of another.

—M. Henry.

The Bombay Chronicle

TOWARDS A COMMON MAN'S BUDGET

We have had sometimes in the past lucid budget speeches by those in charge of the finances of our province. We have had on occasions brilliant budget speeches. But never has a budget speech combined lucidity and brilliance with a clear vision of an immediate future, ensuring to the common man the necessaries and decent standards of life, which characterise the first budget speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta. The speech not only fully justifies his selection as Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay but also contains more than a promise that, under his guidance, the finances of our province will be so administered as to hasten the day when the common man will begin to feel that he is coming into his own. Mr. Mehta has spent more than thirty years in the co-operative movement and has, throughout this period, visited almost every nook and corner of the province and acquainted himself with the economic and social condition of the people. He holds, besides, progressive views on the future economic structure of society. He, therefore combines in himself the advantage of a Minister charged with the responsibility of carrying into effect the pledges given in the Congress election manifesto with the enthusiasm, ability, experience and, above all, vision required for discharging that responsibility. He characteristically opened his speech with a frank recognition of the many discontents that prevail among the people and proceeded to explain the main features of his budget in terms of their human needs. He said: "The foremost problem before Government, both in the Province and at the Centre, is hence how best to supply the necessaries of life to the community. Again, as the cost of living continues to remain high, it has become a problem for various sections of the community to feed, clothe and house themselves within their respective limited incomes. It is these conditions that have given rise to a feeling of frustration breaking out occasionally in the form of social disorders. To the common man, it is these changes that, at the moment, count for more than the political transformation that has already taken place and is still in progress in our midst".

When the Congress Ministries came to office, the people naturally expected that a new heaven and a new earth would soon come into existence, having regard to the promises given by the Congress during and before the elections. These expectations were as over-optimistic as they were incapable of being fulfilled at once or soon. To-day, even after nearly a year of the Congress being in office, the economic condition of the people, especially as regards food, clothing and housing, is worse than it was. This has happened in spite of the best endeavours of Congress Ministers who themselves find the logic of circumstnces too inexorable. The feeling of frustration among the people has found expression in criticisms of the Ministry. These criticisms, have been resented by some Ministers, as would appear from reports of some of their utterances in the legislature, public meetings and private gatherings of members of the Congress Assembly party. This resentment is as unjustified as their responsibility for the present unhappy state of things is remote. Such criticisms should be a stimulus to Ministers to make good better.

Constructive criticism in the Press and among the public is as essential for the proper functioning of a democratic Government as a critical and vigilant Opposition in the legislature. It was a wholesome advice which the Congress President gave when, in his address to the Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees at Allahabad on Sunday he said: "To Congressmen I would say their Governments have been established because of the support of the people. In fact the people are the ladder by which the Ministers and Congress leaders have travelled to their present position. I would advise them not to kick the ladder. The Bombay Ministry has had very good record of service of the people, which is the only criterion of a good Government and, to judge from its budget, it proposes to improve that record considerably. If criticisms are made, the object in view is only to help it in performing its appointed task well. That task is thus happily summed up by the Finance Minister: "That task is to organise the resources of the province so as to feed, clothe and house its population satisfactorily, in future, and to afford some immediate relief to the distressed sections, at the present time". If there are no new taxes in the budget, there is also no relief from existing taxes which all continue. Starting with the current year's surplus of Rs. 8.31 lakhs, it is estimated that the revenue for the coming year will amount to Rs. 3,891.26 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 3,885.33 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5.93 lakhs. Receipts from the sales tax will be higher by Rs. 175 lakhs because in the current year they were confined only to three months. The provincial share of income-tax will also exceed the revised estimate for the current year by nearly Rs. 161 lakhs. Curiously enough the excise revenue, which is the largest source of income, being estimated at Rs. 941 lakhs, will show an increase of about Rs. 40 lakhs because during the first year of the programme of prohibition, the 25 per cent cut in consumption will be, for revenue purposes, more than counterbalanced by the enhancement of duties. Bombay will get from the Government of India a subvention of Rs. 2 crores as part of its contribution towards the financing of the post-war reconstruction and development programme of the province. Thus on the revenue side, the financial position is a sound one.

Coming to the expenditure side, education, public health and agriculture and co-operation show large increases, the increased expenditure on education being the highest. There is a saving of about Rs. 125 lakhs on account of the closure of the subsidised milk scheme in Bombay city, Bombay Suburban District and Poona, a saving which citizens of these places will hardly welcome. On the capital side the expenditure on schemes of post-war reconstruction such as housing, and the electric grid amounts to over 6 crores. About Rs. 7½ crores has been provided in revenue section of the budget for financing schemes of post-war reconstruction. Thus the total provision, revenue and capital, for the first year of the five-year programme of post-war reconstruction and development exceeds Rs. 13 crores. It is very gratifying to learn that the Special Development Fund will hereafter be confined to schemes for the special amelioration of backward classes and all other schemes hitherto financed from the fund will be transferred to the post-war reconstruction section of the budget. Thus reconstituted this fund will have a substantial opening balance of about Rs. 112 lakhs at the beginning of the next year. The present Government has improved the five-year programme of reconstruction and development of the Adviser's regime by formulating a plan costing 90 crores instead of 60 crores. There is, however, a change not only in the figure but also in the outlook. The finance Member is not unaware of the difficulties, financial and others involved in completing the programme of prohibition by 1950-51, but he has reason to be confident that "the people of the province will find themselves more than recompensed for the loss of the entire excise revenue by the enrichment of their lives, both morally and materially." We only hope the Government will push on with their schemes of raising the standard of life of the common man with the same vigour and expedition as its programme of prohibition. We welcome the assurance by Mr. Mehta, that, with the increased and increasing expenditure on primary education, not only will there be no reduction of expenditure on secondary and higher education but more funds will also be made available for it. The Finance Member has explained in detail what Government proposes to do to increase the production of food and clothing and to remove the housing shortage in respect of which the people suffer most today. In regard to these the Government will be judged more by what it is able to do in the immediate present than by what it proposes to do in the immediate future. The Finance Member has dwelt on the financial and administrative difficulties of nationalisation of industries. Whilst these difficulties cannot be minimised, it is essential to have clear and right view of nationalization itself. We, therefore, congratulate the Finance Member on his concept of what nationalization should involve. He says: "The process of socialization we envisage does not mean the replacement of company directors and managing directors exercising control from a distance. What we aim at is a system under which control is transferred to the interests vitally affected—the producers, the consumers and the workers." Equally clear and right are his views on taxation: "Expenditure by the Provincial Governments of the future cannot be confined mainly to what is required for the maintenance of "law and order" nor can taxation be limited by outworn theories of taxable capacity. When the State identifies itself with the interests of the people and embarks on programmes which seek to aid in the process of education and better living, to impart a sense of social security and generally to bring about a rise in the standard of life, public expenditure and taxation assume a different aspect altogether from what the older economists held. Taxation then becomes an instrument for diffusing the benefit of social services and for securing gradually a redistribution of individual incomes. When measures of taxation are found necessary in future, I hope it will be in that spirit we shall approach their consideration." All that we can add to this excellent exposition of the duties of the Government and the responsibilities of the wealthier sections of the people is to express the wish that the Government had formulated a bolder and more expeditious programme of providing social securities to "the men and women working in forests, fields and factories" and thus begun the process of gradual redistribution of individual incomes.

Frankly Speaking

Disappointing Omission

It may be that Reuter's summary of the recent speech of M. Maurice Thorez, the Communist leader and Deputy Premier, is substantially inadequate. But if that is not the case then we must confess to a sense of disappointment over it. M. Thorez dealt with many urgent problems both national and international. But one problem was conspicuous by its entire omission although it has been agitating the minds of democrats and lovers of freedom at least in Asia. That problem relates to the Indo-Chinese issue and the attitude of the French Government towards the people's demand and struggle for freedom. It cannot be argued that being a member of a co-alition he avoided "controversial" topics. He discussed a number of them. We wish he had discussed the attitude of French Imperialism towards the Viet Nam too.

Sir C. P.'s View

At a Press Conference at Trivandrum, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, well known as a Constitutional expert but recently even better known as a champion of Divine Right of Indian Princes, has made an interesting statement on the situation with which India is faced after the British Government's announcement. The Dewan, says the Associated Press of India report, characterised the British Premier's latest statement as a tremendous announcement, the result of which was that India had been thrown back upon her haunches and she would have to revise all her theories and find out how best she could tackle the problems of defence and avoidance of civil strife. This is a correct and realistic analysis of the consequences emerging from Mr. Attlee's statement. But may we hope we are not guilty of wishful thinking if we regard Sir C. P. Ramaswamy's statement as strikingly signifying a revision of his own feudal theories which, unfortunately, he had lately been trying to propound? We refer, of course, to the theories that Indian Princes are independent monarchs invested with that Divine Right, the myth of which was exploded long ago. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar has always been a robust advocate of a united British India, but equally an advocate of separate sovereign identity for Indian States. In his present statement we, however, find—unless we are mistaken—a welcome change in his previous attitude.

Welcome Suggestion

At any rate that is how we interpret the following suggestion of his: "He, for one, would not be sorry if the present scheme was replaced by a new Central Government of India with powers of supervision, control and co-ordination over the great All-India nation-building activities of the future". Does he imply thereby a plea for a limited but effective and strong Centre for All-India embracing the Indian States, too? If he does it is a great and welcome patriotic change upon which Sir C. P Ramaswamy Aiyar is entitled to congratulations. For then its possibilities are tremendous. It will remove from the path of the country one of the two most difficult obstacles namely, the conflict between democracy and the concept of a United India on the one hand and the claim to sovereign rights by the Princes on the other. Nor will that be the only advantage accruing from the States joining the Indian Union as organic units under one Centre. It will work as a contribution to the resolution of Hindu-Muslim controversies and avoidance of civil strife about which the Travancore Dewan is rightly anxious. We have already urged a resumption of contact between the Congress and the League in order to make a supreme effort to arrive at a settlement which will save Indian unity and at the same time reassure the Muslim League. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has just made, on behalf of the Congress, a moving and statesmanlike appeal to the Muslim League to come in and take a distinguished share in the creating of a new, prosperous and great India worthy of all the sections and communities that go to make its people. The whole country and, indeed, the world are anxiously awaiting the response of the Muslim League.

Duty Of States

Meanwhile, the Indian States can assist substantially towards such a consummation. Not by merely playing the role of intermediaries, but by positive action. If they join the Indian Union on the basis of a limited but effective Centre their example will constitute a very patriotic and encouraging lead to the Muslim League. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's sincere concern for Indian unity is undoubted. Here is a splendid opportunity for him as also for Rulers and other Ministers to work for the realisation of that Unity. Mr. C. R. Attlee's announcement is equally a challenge to the patriotism and nationalism of Rulers and Ministers of Indian States.

Zonal Tournament

We heartily congratulate Vijay Hazare and his mates on their meritorious victory in the Zonal Cricket Tournament held at the Brabourne Stadium during the last few days. By defeating East Zone in the first match, and North Zone, the conquerors of the South, in the final by heavy margins, West Zone proved beyond a shadow of doubt that they were the strongest combination in the competition. Although the tournament provided as good, if not better, cricket as the communal Pentangular dishes out every year, it was very poorly supported by the public. We refuse to believe that the cricket lovers of Bombay stayed away from the Stadium for no other reason than that the show lacked communal colour. We have no doubt that the present political atmosphere in the country has a lot to do with the absence of public interest in the competition. Still we think that if the tournament was held in November or December the usual season for Bombay's cricket festival, at least the student community would have accorded their support to it to a large extent. The organisers would do well to take this point into serious account in future.

Team For Australia

The selectors of the Board of Control for Cricket in India have postponed the selection of the All-India team which will tour Australia this year. They will take up the question at Delhi next month. It will need a good deal of hard thinking on their part to pick out the best men. To start with there should be no favouritism of any kind. Nor should there be any bargaining between the selectors. These have been the bane of our sporting life in the past. It must be remembered that the best combination we may send across will fare poorly against the giants of Australian Cricket. That is all the more reason why we should be careful in keeping back such men as may make themselves the laughing stock of the Kangaroo world. There is one point more which must be stressed a thousand times and that is the department of fielding. Every player chosen must be a first rate fielder and in excellent trim too.

Our Readers' Views

Latest British Offer

Sir,—If the British are really sincere about quiting India, may I suggest a simple formula?

Let them give an assurance that, after the 30th June, 1948, not a single British soldier will remain in India; no British war-ship will enter Indian territorial waters; there will not be a single British military aerodrome throughout the length and breadth of India. By India, of course, I mean the whole geographical unit of India, without making any exception for Princely India, Pakistan India or strategic areas necessary for Imperial defence, etc., etc.

Only one thing more. Let the total value of all the British assets in India and all the Indian public debt held by Britishers be deducted from our Sterling Balances. Still a considerable balance will be left. Let the Britishers, without haggling, start paying back that balance in the form of capital and consumer goods, gold or dollars. If it is difficult to pay back the entire amount before June, 1948, let us give them three years of grace. If goods of the value of our entire sterling balances could be filched out of a poor country like India in a period of four years, it should not be difficult for Britain to pay back in the same period.

After doing this, let the Britishers quit India, without looking back over their shoulders what happens to us. That is our affair, our fate or our funeral.

But, so long as Britishers do not accept such a simple straight-forward way of saying "farewell" to India and we do not develop sufficient united strength to force them to accept this course, all talk of British quitting India is glorified humbug and dangerous make-believe. Many Indians think they have at last got the moon they were crying for. It may not be long before they discover that it may burst like a bomb in their hands, if they are not careful.—Yours, etc.

M. G. DESAI.

"Off My Chest"

Sir,—In his column of 1st February, Mr. Karaka, with characteristic candour, proclaims the welcome, if overdue, resolve, "This nonsense has got to stop." Joyously lifting it from its context, I respond, Yes, positively, but when? "Glory be", as pious little Margaret would say.

* * *

Now about the modern version of the Goliath-David (Gwalior-Dossoo) fight. Pardon the familiar note.

* * *

If, because a certain De Souza bears the Christian name of Nelson and considers the running of Gwalior horses as true to form, Mr. Karaka suggest that H. H. should name one of his horses "Trafalgar", for the same reason, should not Mr. Karaka rename his column "Nelson's column?" It would be a less queasy title, anyway.

* * *

About this Gwalior hullaballoo, what is Mr. Karaka's contention? Is "the seventh richest man in the world", so emphatically repeated and repeatedly emphasised, so short of the ready, as to have to resort to having his horses pulled, as Mr. Karaka has as good as said, or is he, purposely and purposefully deluding those mugs, the betting public? If so, who shall gainsay him?

* * *

Has Mr. Karaka such little faith in the characters and integrity of stalwarts like Tricumdas and Gulliland, as to be so prone to believe that they are likely to shirk their obvious duty towards the Gwalior stable if called upon at action stations as stewards of the W.I.T.C. rather than risk having the butter scraped off their bread prospectively by the Gwalior treasury in their respective professional capacities?

* * *

Meanwhile, a chair of Ditchers of the R.C.T.C., flapping their Angel's wings and cracking their guts, both newly endowed by an admiring Mr. Karaka, chant on the Gwalior wavelength, "Over the Hooghli, we are waiting for thee. Waiting and watching to welcome thee." Will H. H. respond by wafting his bunch of racing gees by air to the Bengal capital, to browse on the Barrackpore maidan, turning his own broad back on Mahaluxmi, for ever and for ever? Hope, nope!

Feb. 22. J. M. N. WADIA.

Indian Brotherhood

Sir,—India is just like a vast ocean. ships and boats are floating in it, they only disturb the waves for a while which again comes back to its usual level.

Such is the state of our country now-a-days, but, thank God, these days will soon pass. The life-long struggle of Congress and the hard labour of our leaders under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi has brought us nearer than before, as we see that hundreds and hundreds of temples are thrown opened to Harijans and still Gandhiji is taking active part to bring unity and remove untouchability.

The present Consembly is another big proof of the above said struggle and long sufferings. The Resolution of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru there was largely welcomed and passed without any opposition, because it promised safeguards and equal rights to all minorities in India. As there cannot be any legislation for unity, it is therefore essential to preach the gospel of "Brotherhood" amongst the masses and moreover to educate them with the theory of this Brotherly love and unity as "united we rise and divided we fall."

The Indian Christian Brotherhood stands on these principles especially to preach the gospel of Brotherhood and to encourage the use and advancement of Hindustani which is the common language of our mother country. If every man in India makes it a point as his sacred duty towards his mother country to promote the above objectives, I think no power on earth can destroy such spirit of Brotherhood. Jai-Hind.—Yours etc.

R. K. SYME,
President, Indian Christian Brotherhood, Bombay.

An American's Complaint

Sir,—Friendship for India has been growng in the United States. We want to be your friends, to help you all we can—Why?

Any one or a group of your people can walk the streets of the smallest village or largest city in our country, perfectly at ease, treated with respect and courtesy. They would always find people ready to help and direct them.

But in your country when an American sets foot on one of your streets he is mercilessly molested by beggars and solicitors. From one to a dozen rickshaw men will follow him for miles making perfect nuisance of themselves.

To visit India is physical and mental torture.

Sorry to say it, but it is true: In Japan they at least respect a stranger Here you insult and annoy him.—Yours, etc.

CHARLES SIMPSON SMITH,
Chicago.
U. S. A
Chief Cmcer,
U. S. M. M.,
Bombay. F

Political Storm In Palestine

Arab Leader Uses Forged Papers To Slip Through To Cairo?

JERUSALEM, February 24. (U.P. A.): A political storm is brewing in Palestine over the brief visit at Lydda airport of Fauzi Kaukagi, Arab leader, on his way to Cairo to join the Palestine Grand Mufti. The Palestine Government's spokesman said Kaukagi used forged papers to slip through and a full inquiry has been started.

Kaukagi, who led the Palestine Arabs in the 1936 disturbances, has a price on his head in Palestine but was not molested at the airport yesterday.

The Palestine Post wrathfully demanded "how was it possible that Kaukagi who openly sided with the enemy (Germany) was allowed by the French military authorities to leave Berlin when the Soviet authorities had refused Arab League entreaties for his release?"

The article emphasized that he had left Palestine's chief airport unmolested with his German wife while all other persons were carefully screened inciting I. F. Stone of New York's newspaper, PM, whose papers were impounded upon alighting.

Meanwhile, 20 Irgun Zvai Leumi extremists smashed and set fire to a row of auction dealers' stores in Tel Aviv today and the blaze was still raging after a two-hour battle by the Tel Aviv fire brigade.

CANADA BASE FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION

MOSCOW, Feb. 24, (Reuter): Canada has been drawn into the orbit of the United States polar strategy and has become the base of American expansion, "Red Star", the Soviet Army daily newspaper stated.

Commenting on the recent announcement that Canada and the United States would continue their wartime defence co-operation, the paper said that "This largest British dominion has been drawn into the orbit of the polar strategy of American Militarists. Canada has now been assigned the role of a base of American expansion in the north."

"Declarations to the effect that the American-Canadian agreement is a contribution to the cause of peace were intended only to disguise the real aims which have nothing in common with the task of consolidating peace."

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST S. AFRICAN COMMUNISTS

CAPETOWN, Feb. 24 (Reuter). Eight leading members of the South African Communist Party were committed for trial here today at the conclusion of the hearing of allegations of sedition and contravention of the Official Secrets Act.

Each was allowed a bail of £200. The preparatory examination lasted 23 days. The allegations arose out of the strike of Africans which started in the mines on August 12 last year.

DEMAND TO FIX HOURS OF WORK

Railway Dispute Enquiry Continues

BOMBAY, Monday.

Giving evidence today before Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha, Adjudicator in the Railway dispute, P. Narainswamy, an electric fitter (Power Section) in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, complained that though their working hours were fixed at eight hours a day, they were asked to continue work for several hours after that period. No overtime was paid for the additional work.

ABOLISH CLASSIFICATION

Ratilal S. Dave, Watch and Ward Inspector, Dohad, B. B. & C. I. Railway, stated that present classification of the watch and ward staff should go and all workers should be considered as 'continuous'.

Witness submitted that 42 hours be fixed as the maximum working hours per week, except in the case of the running and supervisory section.

Russo-China Talks On Dairen

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23 (Reuter): Wang Shih-Chieh, Foreign Minister of China, is expected to fly from Peiping to Mukden in Manchuria tomorrow for discussions with the Soviet authorities, Chinese Press reports stated today.

Official quarters in Nanking indicated today that one of the reasons for his journey may be the problem of the Manchurian Port of Dairen, the transfer of which to Chinese control is under discussion.

The Shanghai paper "Shun Pao" stated today that the Russian authorities are preparing for complete withdrawal from Dairen before the opening of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow next month.

REDS NEW DRIVE IN CENTRAL MANCHURIA

NANKING, Feb. 23 (Reuter): Chinese Communists are making three new drives against the Chinese Government-held parts of Manchuria, state reports reaching here today from Changchun in Central Manchuria. Communists are moving towards Changchun and are also attacking towns about 100 miles east of the city of Mukden in South Manchuria. Fighting is also going on in the Chinese coastal province of Shantung, where Communists have launched attacks along the railway to Peking from the port of Tsingtao.

Meanwhile, Government troops claim another success in Western Shantung with the capture of Yungcheng. They are now pushing towards the Yellow River. Dispatches from Honan Province report that Government troops yesterday captured Suihsien and Ningling, 60 miles southeast of Keifeng—the provincial capital.

KASHMIR NATIONALISTS CRITICISE GOVT.'S FOOD POLICY

(From Our Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, (By Mail)

A meeting of the Provincial workers of the National Conference was held in the Mujahid Manzil office under the presidentship of Mr. Gulam Mohd. After long and elaborate discussions on the tasks of the organisation in the present phase it was unanimously decided to elect a Central Organising Committee to revive the organisation in places where it has been crippled. A Committee was elected with Mr. Mohd. Sultan Najjar as president.

The committee passed a resolution criticising the attitude of the administration in not solving the most important problem of food supply and the scanty measures adopted for affording relief to the suffering people. The committee further resolved to form a network of committees in cities and villages to study the food problem and evolve a satisfactory solution.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT COMILLA

COMILLA, February 24. (A.P.I.): It is reliably understood that Mahatma Gandhi will be visiting Comilla in the middle of March in connection with the meeting of the Hindusthani Talimi Sangh there. Dr. Zakir Hussain is the President of the Sangh.

WARDHA TEACHERS ON STRIKE

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 24. (A.P.I.) About 400 teachers in the primary schools in Wardha district serving under the District Councils, municipal Committees and Notified Areas struck work from today in accordance with the provincial unions mandate.

BR. DELEGATION FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, February 24. (Reuter): Mr. Ernest Bevin and the one hundred strong British delegation to the Moscow Conference will leave London on Monday, March 3, according to the latest official plans.

TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, February 23: In their longest and most fruitless session yet, the special deputies for Germany again yesterday afternoon totally failed to agree on the procedure to be adopted for negotiating the German peace treaty.

—Reuter.

The "Times" of London pontificates thus: "The weight of responsibilities, so soon to fall upon Indian shoulders should be enough in all conscience to inspire both in the League and the Congress Party impulse to think upon lines more statesmanlike than those dictated by sectional considerations."

The conclusive proof that the impulse has been duly inspired will be found in last Monday morning's papers.

* * *

Addressing the Central India States Peoples' Regional Council, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya referred to the Constituent Assembly and declared that the Princes had now practically joined the Indian Union.

Such statements cannot but create alarm and despondency among their Highnesses. Why do our statesmen make them?

* * *

After giving deep and profound consideration to the British Government's announcements, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer finds that it has thrown India back on her haunches.

We do sympathise with Sir C. P's grievance. The position is so undignified particularly for Divine Rightists.

* * *

Sir C. P. emphasised that no Indian State could afford to take sides in the Hindu-Muslim controversies of British India.

After saying that, the eminent Dewan added that he felt the Congress had made a serious mistake in not insisting on an extensive and powerful Central Government.

* * *

He for one, "C. P." added further, would not be sorry if the present scheme was replaced by a new Central Government of India with powers of supervision, control and co-ordination over the great All-India—yes, All-India—nation-building activities of the future.

We are beginning almost to approve of that sitting back on haunches.

* * *

According to a Lahore message the detained Muslim League leaders are understood to be divided on the question of accepting the Government's terms for withdrawing the present agitation.

We suppose the problem (of the difference of opinion) couldn't be solved on the basis of something like "Divide and Agitate"?

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON MOUNT EVEREST.

Plan For An Expedition.

—Headlines.

Poor innocent Everest!

And by a Group Captain Bandit, too.

* * *

A Reuters correspondent, reporting a recent pronouncement by M. Maurice Thorez, the Communist Deputy Premier of France, omits any mention by the orator of the Indo-China situation.

The question is: do we blame Reuters or—you know.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NADIAD, Feb. 23 (A.P.I.): The Executive Committee of the Bombay Primary Teachers' Association has unanimously decided to accept the proposal of arbitration of the basis of agreement on both sides regarding the personnel of the arbitration.

GLASGOW, Feb. 23 (Reuter): Mr. Zilliacus, Socialist, Member of Parliament, told a meeting here tonight that Britain should act on the Labour Party election pledge to call Russia as well as America into partnership in settling the future Palestine and of the Middle East generally.

SYDNEY, Feb. 24 (Reuter): Sydney Barnes, Australian Test cricketer, may decline to play in the fifth Test match which begins here on Friday. He booked to sail from Sydney for England, while the Test is in progress and if he plays he will have to fly from Sydney to Perth at the conclusion of the match in order to pick up the boat at Fremantle.

LAHORE, Feb. 23 (APA): Allama Mashriqui, the Khaksar leader, today characterised Premier Attlee's statement in the House of Commons on February 20 as "camouflaged mischief". He also asserted the date for the withdrawal of British forces from India will be "the zero hour for the start of terrible carnage of the Muslimans".

BAGHDAD, Feb 23 (Reuter): Gen. Nuri-es-Said the Premier of Iraq, commenting today on the failure of the London Conference on Palestine, declared "no force can compel Arabs to co-operate with Zionists", adding "I want it to be understood that we are not enemies of Jews but enemies of Zionists as a political movement and of terrorism.

PARIS Feb. 23 (Reuter) The French Minister for Agriculture, M. Tanguy Prigent, who returned yesterday from the United States where he had gone to ask for additional wheat imports to France, stated here that he had obtained a promise of delivery before June 30, of 550,000 tons of wheat from the United States and Canada.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23 The next meeting of the All-India Council of the Forward Bloc as well as the meetings of the Constitution and Programme Sub-Committees and the Working Committee will be held in Calcutta from March 14 for a week.

NEW DEAL FOR HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Bombay Govt. Clarifies Industrial Policy

MORE MONEY FOR NATION-BUILDING PROGRAMME

Taxation As Instrument For Diffusing Benefit Of Social Services For Masses

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay presented the budget for 1947-48 this afternoon in the Legislative Assembly.

Bombay's budget for 1947-48, the first for a full year presented by the new Ministry, is significant for two reasons.

It marks the official commencement of the programme of Reconstruction.

It also marks the recommencement of what the Finance Minister refers to in his speech as "a great experiment", namely, the programme of Prohibition.

Reconstruction implies a great deal more of expenditures; and Prohibition implies, ultimately, a great deal less of revenue.

The main budget estimates for 1947-48 are these: revenue receipts, approximately 38.91 crores; revenue expenditure, approximately 38.85 crores; and, hence, revenue surplus, approximately 6 lakhs. (The exact figure is 5.93 lakhs).

NO NEW TAXES

There are no new taxes in the budget; nor is there any enhancement of existing taxes, except that the increase of about 100 per cent already effected in excise duties, as part of the policy of prohibition, continues to be in force. But the absence of increased taxation is hardly likely to be a recurring feature of the budgets of subsequent years. A warning to this effect is conveyed in the Finance Minister's speech.

Compared with the revised estimates of the current year, the following are some of the main increases in the budget estimates of receipts. Sales Tax gives about 175 lakhs more than during the current year. That is mainly because the budget receipts will be for a full year, as against one quarter's receipts during the current year.

The provincial share of income-tax shows an improvement of about 160 lakhs. The increase in excise duties more than counter-balances the cut imposed on consumption. The net result of this and other factors is a rise of — lakhs in the revenue from provincial excise.

A subvention of 2 crores from the Central Government towards expenditure on Post-war Reconstruction is taken into account in the receipts.

Under only one head, namely Forests, is a substantial reduction in revenue anticipated. The receipts from this source are estimated to fall below the previous level by about 80 lakhs.

Among notable increases in expenditure are: Nearly 2 crores on Education; about 50 lakhs under the heads "Medical" and "Public Health" together; 24 lakhs on minor irrigation works; and 17 lakhs in the group comprising Agriculture, Veterinary services, Co-operation and Rural Development. On Police and Jails, together, the increase in expenditure is about 34 lakhs.

FAMINE MEASURES

It is hoped that no famine measures on the scale they have been required during the current year will be necessary in 1947-48. This results in a reduction of about 175 lakhs in the corresponding budget provision. There is a saving of about 125 lakhs on account of the closure of the subsidised milk scheme in its present form.

Dearness allowance and other forms of relief are provided for the relatively low-paid among Government servants and for the staff of grant-in-aid establishments!

The total costs on this account, made up of several individual provisions, comes to about 5 crores. Besides, there is a provision of 1 crore in connection with the revision of the pay-scales of various classes of Government servants; but the liability on this account cannot at present be properly assessed, and the provision should not be understood as pre-determining in any way the scale or amount of relief which may be involved in the ultimate revision.

The figures so far given pertain to the short-term aspect of the budget. The transition to the long-term aspect is emphasised in the references made by the Finance Minister to three separate funds, all built up either directly to finance reconstruction over the next few years, or indirectly to help in that process by ensuring a high standard of creditworthiness for the Province.

An amount of 3 crores is proposed to be transferred to the Post-War Reconstruction Fund, bringing the balance in that fund to 17 crores at the end of 1947-48.

The Special Development Fund is to be reconstituted with an opening balance of 112 crores, the whole amount being earmarked for the special amelioration of backward classes. A further instalment of 2 crores is to be put in the Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund, bringing the balance in that fund to 8 crores by the end of 1947-48.

These funds constitute only one of the means of financing long-term Reconstruction. Central subvention, provincial borrowing and future taxation are other items which fit into the financial plan.

90 CRORES TO BE SPENT

The plan covers an expenditure of more than 90 crores over a period of 5 years. It is a radical alteration, not a mere amplification, of the 60-crore plan of the previous Government. The change of values and priorities is best illustrated by citing a few of the figures, pertaining to the full period of 5 years, mentioned in the Budget speech.

Education, previously low in the list with 3 1/2 crores now stands at the top with nearly 17 crores. In the original plan as much as 20 crores, along with the highest priority, was allotted to communications.

In the present plan, communications, together with certain other public works, get less than 11 crores. The allotment for Agriculture is increased from 12 crores to 16 crores; for Irrigation from 3 1/2 to 9 1/2 crores; for the Electric Grid from 5 crores to 8 1/2 crores; for Public Health (including the head "Medical") from 3 1/2 crores to 10 crores; and for Labour, Labour Welfare and minor industries from 1 1/2 crores to 8 crores.

The last-mentioned item includes 5 crores for Housing. It also contains various provisions for the development of cottage industries, including schemes for the extension of the production of hand-loom cloth.

The basic needs of the peasant and the worker—food, clothing and shelter—have throughout been kept in mind by the Ministry, both in the one-year plan which is the budget, and in the five-year plan which is the programme of Reconstruction. That is the claim made by the Finance Minister.

V. L. Mehta's Speech

Introducing the budget estimates the Finance Minister, Mr. V. L. Mehta said:—

It is now a little over eight years since there was occasion for introducing budget estimates in this legislature. These have been years crowded with events.

Viewed against the background of these large upheavals, political, social and economic, our domestic financial questions pale into insignificance. Yet the magnitude of our immediate task cannot be ignored. That task is to organise the resources of the Province so as to feed, clothe and house its population satisfactorily, in future, and to afford some immediate relief to the distressed sections, at the present time. Planning for this purpose is dependent for its success partly, if not indeed largely, on the financial resources which are at our disposal.

PROHIBITION

What the House will naturally demand, however, is not a peep into the distant future, but a good view of the present; and it is my main task today to present that view. First, I should like to deal with the proposed introduction of prohibition, because this will have more far-reaching consequences on the finances of the Province than any single item in the reconstruction plans of the Ministry.

Is the price which the Province is called upon to pay for the rooting out of the evil of drink too high? The short-lived experiment of 1939 showed clearly that in the industrial areas of Bombay and Ahmedabad the workers and their organizations—apart from the families and dependents of the workers—not only welcomed the policy of prohibition but actively assisted in implementing it. It is a tragedy that circumstances, into which we need not enter here, resulted in making a travesty of that great experiment. Government appreciate the fact that with the loosening of social restraints brought about during the war their task in enforcing prohibition may be more difficult now than it was when the previous Ministry launched a similar programme. Nevertheless, they have every confidence that with public opinion behind them and with all the sections of this House according their full support to the policy, the people of the Province will find themselves more than amply recompensed, for the loss of the entire excise revenue of the Provincial administration, by the enrichment of their lives, both morally and materially.

It will be seen from the budget estimates that by far the largest single item of expenditure is Education. The social structure we envisage is a democratic one; and no democracy, political or economic, can prosper without a large diffusion of knowledge. It is hence Government's ambition to bring about the liquidation of illiteracy within a period of ten years.

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

It is the paramount duty of Government in these circumstances, to take all possible steps to make the Province self-sufficient in the matter of its food supplies. The programme of expenditure next year and under the Post-war Reconstruction scheme will convey to you an idea of the lines on which Government propose to tackle this question.

SAFEGUARDING HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

After food, the next primary need is clothing. In this field, our production is not deficient; but what we produce is available not for our own requirements but forms part of the common pool from out of which other parts of the country secure the requirements of their population. The production of cotton textile mills has, unfortunately, been on the decline during the past several months, for various reasons which we need not examine here. The production of handloom cloth is limited by the supply of mill yarn that is available, which supply, again, is dependent on the output of textile mills. In the circumstances, the only method of increasing the supply of cloth is to place more yarn at the disposal of handloom weavers by extending the scope of handspinning. To assist Government in drawing up a well-considered, financially sound programme for the production of cloth and other essential articles on a cottage industries basis, Government appointed in September last a Committee of Inquiry with Mr. Manu Subedar M.L.A. (Central) as its Chairman. Concrete proposals have been put forward by the Committee in its report which has recently been received by Government. These proposals are being examined by Government; and it is hoped that, in collaboration with the Village Industries Committee, Bombay and the All-India Spinners' Association, it will be possible for Government, in the near future, to extend the production of handloom cloth in the Province.

Government believe that it is along this line and not through the further extension of the centralized cotton textile industry that we can meet the needs of the immediate future. The manufacture of cloth is the oldest and most well developed of the cottage industries of the Province; and Government are of opinion that the time has now come when it should be afforded protection against further encroachments by the organized cotton textile industry by being granted special facilities for development on its own lines.

For all practical purposes, large-scale industries fall within the purview of the Central Government, under conditions created by war-time economy. However, now that the Provincial Industrial Committee which was constituted in 1945 has submitted the reports of its various sub-committees, Government hope shortly to enunciate the broad outlines of their industrial policy.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

In this connection, the question has been asked whether the future course of development will be on the basis of private enterprise or of public ownership. It may be useful to take this opportunity to define Government's general attitude on this subject. The first consideration that may guide us is whether the industry or undertaking is of the nature of a public utility and whether it is monopolistic in its scope. Does it affect the fortunes of large sections of the community and does the exercise of control over it entitle a small group to influence for good or evil the daily life of numerous individuals either as workers or as consumers? Motor transport, the supply of electricity and to a lesser extent the production of electricity, to mention a few of the industries, fall within the category of such public utilities. Government have already on their programme the nationalisation of motor transport, first for passenger traffic and then for freight.

For the extension of the supply of electricity, Government have set up a grid to be worked by a board of experts, as soon as the legislation which is on the anvil in the Central Legislature authorises this procedure. Wherever an existing licensee is within economic reach of the grid, he will be supplied with bulk power by the grid which he will continue to distribute in his area on such terms and conditions as Government prescribe till the expiry of the period of his licence. In that event, he will have to shut down his generating station. Where no such licensees exist, Government will undertake distribution themselves. In places where the advent of the grid is not possible in the near future, but where the production of national wealth can be increased by the use of electric power in the development of agriculture and cottage industries, Government have planned the setting up of diesel electric plants. Elsewhere Government will consider the issuing of licences on a short term basis, preference being given to municipalities and co-operative societies.

STATE CONTROL OF MINERALS

In accordance with the general directives issued by the Central Government and in keeping with the principles enunciated by the National Planning Committee, Government's general policy is that in future no private undertakings should be permitted to exploit the mineral resources of the province. The rights and concessions enjoyed by existing undertakings will have to be examined from this point of view and may have to be terminated when their term expires. This principle will also to a large extent, influence Government's attitude in regard to the utilization of forest resources. Inasmuch as conservation and preservation are a liability on the State, Government will grant concessions to private enterprises only when they are satisfied that such help is demonstrably in the public interest.

NATIONALISATION

But no province, in isolation from the rest of the country can go far towards implementing a programme of nationalisation. The pace must be set by an effective all-India policy. But that is not all. The pace of nationalisation will also, obviously, be conditioned by our own resources in money and men. Even in these days of "inflation finance" there is a limit to the funds that Government have at their disposal. For the lay-out of these funds first things must come first. With the programme Government have in view: for the development of irrigation, for agricultural improvement, for mass education, for betterment of public health, for electrification: the funds that can be spared for buying over existing undertakings or starting new ones are naturally limited. Government's investments of this type may, therefore, be confined to industries and other undertakings where public ownership and management are deemed absolutely essential in the larger interests of the community as a whole.

The administrative difficulty has no less an importance than the financial one. The administrative machinery in the Province has been subjected to great strain during the War and its aftermath. It has not always been found equal to the task of regulation or conduct of trading in various commodities. The administration of industry is even a more hazardous undertaking than the regulation or conduct of trade. Moreover, at the highest level, we have no economic experts corresponding to the experts in the sphere of administration who now look after law and order, the collection of land revenue, public works, education and agriculture. It may be rash to take over existing concerns or to start new ones for the management of which Government may either flounder or may have to seek the assistance of businessmen they displace.

Nationalisation may, therefore, have to proceed at a pace in conformity with Government's evaluation of their capacity, financial and administrative, to own and manage large economic enterprises.

Among our basic needs, after food and clothing, comes shelter. No plans of reconstruction can, therefore, be deemed satisfactory unless they make some provision for improving the sordid conditions in which the bulk of our population have to spend the best portion of their lives. A programme of direct construction as well as assisted housing has been drawn up and a special provision for the purpose has been made in the Post-War Reconstruction section of the Budget.

BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Before closing my survey I shall refer to the Special Development Fund. There is one aspect of development which Government wish to deem as their primary concern even in a programme of all-round reconstruction. This is the amelioration of the conditions of life and work of the backward classes. To emphasise the value that Government attach to this task before the community, they wish to retain a sum of Rs. 112 lakhs in the Special Development Fund. This Fund will henceforth be earmarked for financing schemes for the welfare of the backward classes, enabling such schemes to be financed irrespective of the exigencies of the budgetary position from year to year and exclusive of current expenditure incurred for the same purpose from the current revenues.

THE PEASANT AND WORKER

But the fact that we can go through without new taxation this year need not blind us to the fact that when the policy of prohibition becomes operative in the second year there will be a large slice cut off from our revenues that year, to which will have to be added further slices to be cut off in the subsequent years. Simultaneously, we have to finance a heavy programme of reconstruction.

The implementing of this programme will eventually add to the income of the peasant and worker, thus enhancing both their purchasing power and their taxable capacity.

In the initial stages, however, this programme will have to be financed out of funds already built up, through the subventions we are entitled to secure from the Central Government and by resort to borrowing. The changes that we have introduced in the Post-war Reconstruction Schemes of our predecessors being of a type that involve recurring expenditure also on a generous scale, the recurring charge cannot be met, after the schemes reach completion, without resort to substantial additional taxation. A new basis of apportionment of financial resources between Centre and Provinces may facilitate our task. I do not propose to refer to sources of taxation open to us even under the present dispensation. But in times to come it will, however, be the well-to-do, particularly in towns and cities along with the landed gentry and the money-lending and trading community in rural areas, from whom will have to be drawn the revenues needed for adding to the productivity and wealth of the Province and for providing for the bare comfort of the men and women working in forest, fields and factories. When the time comes to increase the present level of taxation or to devise new taxes let us not forget what the position should be under any form of progressive taxation—"a person with a large income should pay a larger fraction of his larger income to the treasury." The entire outlook on taxation has to undergo a change with the reorientation of the relationship between a Government and those committed to its care. Expenditure by the Provincial Governments of the future cannot be confined mainly to what is required for the maintenance of "law and order" nor can taxation be limited by outworn theories of taxable capacity. When the State identifies itself with the interests of the people and embarks on programmes which seek to aid in the process of education and better living, to impart a sense of social security and generally to bring about a rise in the standard of life, public expenditure and taxation assume a different aspect altogether from what the older economists held. Taxation then becomes an instrument for diffusing the benefit of social services and for securing gradually a redistribution of individual incomes. When measures of taxation are found necessary in future, I hope it will be in that spirit we shall approach their consideration.

MORE MOUTHS AND LESS FOOD

The following figures culled from the Finance Minister's speech show the precarious food position of the Province

	Cereal requirements (in tons)	Production 1945-46	Production 1946-47
Rice	10,50,000	8,21,000	7,62,000
Wheat	4,47,000	2,66,000	1,70,000
Millets	18,45,000	13,13,000	12,50,000
Total	33,42,000	24,00,000	21,82,000

Nationalisation Of Key Industries

Resolution To Be Moved In Bombay Legislative Council

A resolution recommending to Government "to appoint a Committee of Experts of Officials and non-Officials with a non-Official majority to enquire into and investigate the possibilities of nationalising all important key industries in the Province, especially the spinning and weaving Mills, oil and vegetable ghee factories, ginning and pressing of cotton factories, soap factories and such others in the best interest and welfare of the masses of the Province", will be moved by Mr. S. D. Patil, M.L.C., at the session of the Bombay Legislative Council which commences on Thursday next (Feb. 27).

Another resolution which will be moved by the same member recommends to Government the simultaneous extension of Prohibition to the whole province.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta has given notice of her intention to move a resolutions recommending to Government "to establish high schools for Home Science one in each division to begin, to ask the University of Bombay to introduce a scheme of University Training Corps for women students and train women in, among other things, the art of self-defence, and to raise the age of marriage to sixteen for girls and twenty-one for boys.

GREATER BOMBAY

Mr. S. H. Shah's resolution recommending to Government to take all necessary steps including Legislation, for the purpose of extending the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the whole of the present Greater Bombay area, will also come up for consideration at the session.

BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY FINANCE ACT

BOMBAY, Feb. 24, (A.P.I.): A Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, has been published in the Bombay Government "Gazette". The statement of objects and reasons says that the Act containing provisions for the imposition of Electricity Duty, enhanced Stamp Duties and Court Fees and the Urban Immovable Property Tax expire on March 31, 1947. The Government has decided that these imposts should continue for another year at the existing rates.

The Bill also seeks to make some minor amendments to certain provisions of the Act.

Refer Primary Teachers' Demands To Arbitration

Donde's Suggestion To Kher To Avert Threatened Strike On March 12

NADIAD, Feb. 24 (A.P.I.): The suggestion that the teachers' demands for an increase in the basic pay and other concessions on the basis of the Donde Scheme be submitted to arbitration will be made, it is learnt, by Mr. M. V. Donde, President of the Bombay Provincial Primary Teachers' Association, to Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister and Minister in Charge of Education, Government of Bombay, to-day.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the Council of Action of the Provincial Primary Teachers' Association after seven and half hours' discussion here yesterday authorised the President to inform the Bombay Government that the Association was prepared to call off the strike of its 45,000 members scheduled to begin on March 12 provided the Government communicated their acceptance of the proposal of arbitration before March 2.

A resolution passed by the meeting stipulated that the personnel of the arbitration should be agreeable to both parties and the finds should be declared before March 31.

There was unanimous feeling among the teachers, a spokesman said that any help or co-operation from the Government of Bombay to avoid a strike should be accepted by the Association which is equally anxious to avert a crisis. But strong opposition was expressed against "the attitude of the Government which brought undue pressure upon the teachers regarding their loyalty to the Association."

The meeting condemned the action of those of its office-bearers of district associations who brought in their own political views in their statements to the Press. The meeting decided that such irresponsible persons should be asked to vacate their posts.

Switch-On For Midlands

Industries Will Be Revived In North-West Next Monday

LONDON, February 24. (Reuter): Electricity which was switched on for Midlands industries today for the first time in two weeks will be restored in the north-west next Monday, the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, announced today. The stocks there, he said, have reached about 18-1/2 days supply. He would give no indication of the switch-on date for the South and London, where stocks are still only enough for 13 days.

Mr. Attlee disclosed that 2,100,000 people were thrown out of work by electricity switch-off.

The Ministry of Fuel stated this afternoon that the Government will not yet restrict the hours in which gas may be used.

Concession 'Phone Rates For Press

NEW DELHI, February 24. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided to introduce with effect from the 1st April, 1947, a special concessional one-third rate for press calls between midnight and 2 A. M. subject to a minimum charge as for six minutes, says a press note. Such calls can be sent from any telephone but only to telephone numbers registered with the head of the postal circle or telephone district as press telephone numbers. If there are no other calls waiting, such calls will be permitted to continue as long as desired, otherwise they will be limited to six minutes at a time.

Only press calls which are effective between mid-night and 2 A. M. will be charged for at the concessional rate.

Registered newspapers and recognised news agencies may have their telephone numbers registered with the head of the postal circles or telephone district concerned, for receiving press messages on the telephone at the concessional rate mentioned above.

Ahmedabad Sweepers Decide On Strike

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24, (A.P.I.): The Ahmedabad Municipal Sweepers' Association, at its annual general meeting last evening, decided to declare a one day's strike on March 3, which may be followed by a general strike, if the sweepers demands are not accepted by the Municipal Committee.

Jinnah Reiterates Pakistan Demand

KARACHI, Feb. 24. (A.P.I.): Addressing a group of Bihar Muslims in their refugee camp, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League said: "Whatever the Hindus may do, we shall ever remain generous and good to all. Our demand is just and is the only way to liberate the ten crores of Muslims in India. The sufferings that the Muslims had undergone in Bihar and elsewhere only show more clearly that we should have a separate State of Pakistan".

Mr. Jinnah added: "Nations are built through sacrifices, and I am really proud of the Bihar Muslims, who have sacrificed so much. Their sacrifice will not go in vain. They have certainly brought our goal of Pakistan nearer and shown our readiness to make any sacrifice for its attainment".

No Civil War In India When British Withdraw

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 23. (U.P.A.): Begum Shareefah Hamid Ali, Indian representative on the United Nations Commission on the states of women, today said that there will be no civil war in India when the British withdraw and predicted that "there will be accommodation on the part of both the Hindu and Muslim parties" to prevent the outbreak of civil war.

D. F. Karaka: Off My Chest

Mr. Hoosein B. Khairaz, owner of Ariel Mail, sends a letter to "Off My Chest" with reference to the sampling of Ariel Mail. I reproduce the following extracts from the letters with much pleasure:—

As you made a reference in your column to the sampling of my horse, 'Ariel Mail', I write to inform the public through your column as to what took place at the Stewards' meeting, which I attended on Friday 21st March.

I pointed out to the stewards that Ariel Mail, after it had run second to Valetta, was released and allowed to go to the rubbing-down shed, by which time he was fed on lucern. Subsequently the horse was sent for and sampled. My trainer pointed this out to the Club's veterinary surgeon, Mr. S. Captain. Under the circumstances I maintained before the stewards that I was not bound by the results of the chemical analysis. The stewards agreed that the saliva would not be binding on the connections.

My second point before the stewards was regarding the phrase used by Mr. Trikamdas Dwarkadas that "Ariel Mail just scraped through". He made this statement within my hearing and the reference was to the result of the test of saliva etc. taken after winning the Berar Cup. At the stewards meeting Mr. Trikamdas denied having made the statement. Mr. Trikamdas is a lawyer with a considerable practice. He had ample opportunity to cross-examine me to convince his colleagues that the accusations levelled against him by me were false. He did not put a single question to me.

Thereafter, I asked the stewards whether they agreed with the phrase "just scraped through". Sir Victor Sassoon, the Chairman, said that the results of Ariel Mail's saliva were negative but not clean as officially intimated to me, and this applied not only to Ariel Mail but to several other horses whose trainers were similarly called up before them. I then wanted to know from the stewards whether Mr. Trikamdas agreed with the statement, made by Sir Victor for himself and his colleagues, and Mr. Trikamdas agreed.

I shall be grateful if you will publish this in order to clear my horse, my trainer, my partner and myself.

GOVT. OF INDIA TO SEND MORE WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Distinction Between Official And Non-Official Members Was A Relic Of Past Says Jawahar

NEW DELHI, February 24. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Council of State today deprecated the distinction between official, non-official and elected Members of the Legislature and declared that such differences were a relic of the past. Today there was no question of elected members representing the public a whit, more than official members and he refused to view the matter in the background of the past with which he had finished. In future Government of India proposed to send more women representatives abroad.

Pandit Nehru was speaking on a resolution moved by Mr. Thirumala Row asking the Government of India to associate non-official members of the Central Legislature with various political, cutural and trade missions that were sent abroad by the Government.

"RELIC OF THE PAST"

Pandit Nehru deplored that Members should still think in terms of the past, of a Government which was separated by a huge barrier from the elected or non-official members of the House. In view of the then existing conditions we demanded mixed commissions consisting of official and non-official members. All this was a relic of the past which had no meaning today. There was now no question of elected members representing a whit more than official members, "I do not", he said, "accept this view with all the background of the past with which I have finished. I wish to bury it. As a matter of fact in future there will be more and more officials doing this work."

Pandit Nehru said, our delegates abroad could represent only the Government's view and Government could have only one view and not two views and if there were two views they must be integrated. If the views of the Government were wrong it was for the House to change it and for the Government to resign.

GOODWILL MISSION

Even a purely non-official Indian delegation abroad, Pandit Nehru explained, represented the Government because there was no barrier today between the Government of India and non-officials. Therefore what they did or said abroad was of importance to the Government. They might commit the Government to undertakings with which it might not agree and they might do good or ill. In our neighbouring countries such as Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Siam and elsewhere there were special problems and some of them were "secret" problems to be dealt with secretly. It was quite conceivable a non-official delegation not acquainted with the nature of the problems might say or do things which might create difficulties.

The House agreed to the resolution.

CONFUSED AND WITHOUT AUTHORITY

'Herald Tribune's' Review Of Book About India

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (Reuter):—Describing "Divided India" a book written by Mr. Robert A. Smith, "as one of more confused books recently published about India" Mr. W. Norman Brown, critic in the New York 'Herald Tribune', asserted that the author does not have "such ability to understand and appraise Indian ideas that have come to shape Indian political philosophy."

Mr. Brown further considers that Mr. Smith's account of Hinduism "is unintelligible and a number of his statements about Indian languages are confused and without authority."

The critic charges the author with "disorganised handling of the material."

JAWAHAR DONATES RS. 5,000 FOR BIHAR RELIEF

PATNA, Feb. 23, (A. P. I.): Doctor Syed Mahmud, Development Minister, Bihar, has received a cheque of Rs. 5,000 from Pandit Nehru as his personal contribution to be spent for the relief of victims of the recent disturbances in the province. The discretion of spending the sum has been left to Dr. Mahmud, it is learnt.

R

K(H) CARDS AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

K(H)' cards are issued on the basis of one K(H) unit for every five foodgrains units and only multiples of five are taken into account for calculating the kerosene units. FAMILIES LIVING WITHIN THE B. B. & C. I. RATIONING AREAS OF BANDRA, PARLE-ANDHERI, MALAD AND BORIVLI MAY, HOWEVER, JOIN TOGETHER AND POOL THEIR FOODGRAINS UNITS to obtain a K(H) card in the name of one person. The responsibility of distributing the oil (or charcoal obtained at present or in future) on such cards will, however, be on the families who have so combined.

Applications for K(H) cards should be made in the prescribed form N' at the Rationing Office of the Ward in which the applicants reside. All the foodgrains ration cards of the persons included in the application must be produced at the time of applying as well as at the time of taking delivery of the K(H) cards.

No K(H) cards will be issued against temporary ration cards and supplementary cards to heavy manual labourers.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT K(H) CARDS OBTAINED ON APPLICATIONS MADE AFTER FEBRUARY 28, 1947 WILL NOT BE VALID FOR CHARCOAL. 2251

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Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay presided over a public meeting held under the joint auspices of leading women organisations of Bombay to celebrate Kasturba anniversary at Jinnah Hall on Saturday.

HAND OVER POWER TO CONGRESS

"M. G." RECOMMENDS MEASURE AS BEST COURSE UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES

MANCHESTER, Feb. 24, (Reuter): Britain will have no alternative to handing over power to the Congress Party if Muslims and Hindus have not sunk their differences when the time for transfer comes, declares the leading Liberal provincial "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial.

Stating that preparations must be made in case hopes of an agreement between the Congress Party and the Moslem League are not fulfilled the "Manchester Guardian" discusses various possibilities.

"Could responsibility be transferred to the Provincial Government, leading them to create a strong central authority?" it asks. "Surely not. The need for a central authority is far too urgent. None of the existing Provincial Governments commands much respect. Some are in ill repute. Much less can authority or jurisdiction of Indian Princes be extended. Some of them may find it hard enough to maintain their position in their present territories.

PRACTICAL POLICY

"If the Muslim League and the Congress do not unexpectedly compose their difference, the only practical policy is to choose between them and to hand over power to one or the other. Can there be any hesitation about the choice?

"If we choose the Muslim League, we commit ourselves to Pakistan, the partition of India and recognition of religious differences as basis for nationality. We shall thereby earn the undying enmity of most Indians and damage the national sentiment, besides fatally damaging India's economic and strategic position. If we choose the Congress, we choose an organisation which stands for Indian unity. It is, of course, predominantly Hindu, but so is the land of India. Its leaders have been men of great ability and high character. Like any other nationalist movement it has been hostile to the alien Government. But few nationalist organisations have conducted their campaigns with less brutality. For that we may thank not only Gandhi, but also the intelligence and high character of the Nehru family.

The "Manchester Guardian" continues:

"If we hand over to the Congress, we hand over to a nationalist organisation which commands the allegiance of by far the largest single party in India.

"It is true that the Congress claim to represent the depressed classes is not valid. The method of election brings forward those of the depressed classes who are approved by Congressmen, but the truth is that the depressed classes are not fit yet to judge of their own political interests, being still too underfed and undereducated. As such, they are a terrible handicap to India and Indian Congress leaders recognise this quite as clearly as we do, and are as much concerned to heal the ulcer. Further, the depressed classes, though unenlightened, are no longer helpless. They have numbers. They have learned to strike and if necessary, to riot. There are Communist agitators read enough to encourage them if they require encouragement. We need not imagine ourselves to be their only friends.

Question Of States

"As for the Princes we need not worry. Paramountcy is not the outcome of law or treaties but of facts. A strong Central Government in India will be paramount and the Princes will have to come to an agreement with it. If we hand over responsibility to a Congress Government and with it control of Indian—as distinct from British—armed forces, such a Government should be one able to maintain its control and assert its authority.

"We must regret that we find ourselves disagreeing with the Indian Muslims. We prize highly the traditional friendship between the Muslims and the English in India based as it is on a similarity in outlook and a sense of values, but we do not believe that we should earn Muslim gratitude by accepting a policy which we judge to be ruinous to the interests both of India and of the Indian Muslims. That there is a risk of civil war in India cannot be denied. That is true whatever course we shape. But outside interference on behalf of the Indian Muslims seems to us highly improbable.

"No foreign nation which wished us ill would take a step, so apt to persuade Indian nationalism to seek the friendship of the British Commonwealth. We shall be accused of having abandoned the Muslims to the mercy of a Hindu majority but we cannot give freedom to India and continue protection to minorities.

"Just as we have hoped almost too long that the two parties would agree while we stood aside, so we shall hope that the Congress will not abuse the power which may fall into its hands. But we could not wait any longer. A settlement must be made before it is too late" the "Manchester Guardian" concludes.

Sunday Newspapers Critical

LONDON, Feb. 23. (UPA): London's influential Sunday newspapers were outspokenly critical of India's ability to avoid anarchy once British responsibility has ended.

The Sunday Times in an editorial said "the constitutional transfer of authority in India implies agreement with and among the Indians who are to exercise it" and argued that the present "intransigence seems to favour the Muslim League but would the Hindus meekly accept the vivisection of Mother India?"

The paper said "Britain's responsibilities in India .... cannot be arbitrarily discarded without disgrace" and charged that the Government had precipitated the present impasse by not sticking by its May 16 statement.

Lord Hailey in the Sunday Observer declared that conflicting parties in India were "obviously further apart today than they were last summer" with the Congress Party seeing itself already as the "destined legatee of rule" and the Muslims "more than ever determined to establish separate areas." In Hailey's opinion they may even attempt before June, 1948, "to join together certain northern areas in which Muslims predominate."

A note of apprehension was even discernible in veteran Left Winger H. N. Brailsford's article in Reynolds News supporting Attlee's decision. "Now the responsibility rests squarely on the Indian parties themselves," he said, adding: "So long as one of them could appeal in an endless succession of disputes to a British Viceroy as arbiter our departure could have been indefinitely postponed."

BRITAIN IS GAMBLING IN NEW INDIA POLICY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPA):—Britain is taking a gamble in announcing that she plans to withdraw from India by June, 1948, the authoritative Washington 'Star' said in an editorial to-day.

The newspaper declared, "She is gambling that by leaving India to her own resources a sense of national responsibility may develop in both the Hindu and Muslim leaders. The alternative is a civil war of horrifying proportions."

In the past, "British policy has not served to reconcile these hatreds", the 'Star' noted. ..... These differences create an atmosphere far from that usually considered receptive for independence. The absence of co-operation between the Muslims and the Hindus over the Constituent Assembly has not been encouraging."

Quit India May Bring Down Labour Govt., Says Dutch Paper

THE HAGUE, Feb. 24, (Reuter): Although it believes that the results of the British decision to withdraw from India cannot yet be gauged, the Christian National newspaper "Nieuwe Haagsche Courant" anticipating strong Conservative opposition in England, thinks that political changes in England may possibly result.

It says: "If one remembers that the Labour Government has experienced a severe blow from the coal crisis, and that the weakening of economic basis is becoming more evident, the Socialist gesture towards India may result in the loss of a second car. Surprises in the political situation in the well-balanced England are, therefore, not off the board, and the question even arises whether the Labour Government will be able to carry out these plans."

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NARIMAN ON ATTLEE'S STATEMENT

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the press.

What the two greatest leaders in the country, Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal, have not been able to achieve for years in spite of numerous conferences, interviews; appeals and pleadings; when the earnest efforts of both the Cabinet Mission and even more recently of the British Prime Minister and Cabinet have failed, that hitherto inachievable miracle of unity and harmony between the two major parties and the communities in India, is supposed to be performed by this magic declaration in a short space of about a year; nobody knows how or by what means or methods.

As usual the aid of that mysterious Goddess 'Kismet' is invoked, and everybody hopes, prays and wishes that everything will somehow be O. K. on and after the fateful month June 1948, as soon as the Satanic spirit of British Imperialism has finally left the shores of India. Today the stark and sad reality, in spite of our boastings and bravado to the contrary, is that the apparent, deceptive and treacherous peace and harmony on the surface is maintained only because of the force and protection of this much-abused and much-maligned British bayonets. It is not difficult to imagine as to what would have happened both in Bengal and Bihar but for the intervention of the British bayonets.

Is there going to be a sudden and miraculous mass change of hearts on both sides in a year or so, so that in stead of flying at each other's thoat as at present, they will indulge in the affectionate pastime of friendly embraces so that no more protection of British bayonets will be needed?

We have heard in history as well as in modern warfare of ultimatums and Zero Hours in declarations of war but the last declaration of the Prime Minister is perhaps the first announcement in history, of a Zero Hour or at least a month and ultimatum of a declaration of "independence and freedom. What does this extraordinary, drastic fixing of date mean and portend? Pandit Jawaharlal has rightly interpreted that it is more in the nature of a challenge than a concession. Indian leaders have repeatedly declared from housetops that 'Quit India' is the only panacea of all Indian evils and as soon as the third party interference ceases, India will suddenly be transformed into a paradise of communal unity and will become a land of plenty, prosperity and happiness. God forbid if these optimistic forecasts and calculations turn out to be utterly false, misleading and unreliable, so that the present clamour of 'Quit India' slogan may not be changed into another slogan of 'Re-enter India' as the only means of saving and redeeming the country from anarchy, disastrous civil and inter-communal strife. If such a tragedy happens, then this very British declaration that is now acclaimed as 'wise and courageous' will be denounced as the cruellest and sharpest stroke of British diplomacy outwitting Indian political leaders, and inflicting both fresh humiliation and the bondage on the whole country. God save the country from such a calamity.

Statement Actuated By Good Faith, Says Sir C. P.

MADRAS, Feb. 24, (API): Interviewed by the Associated Press of India regarding the declarations made by Mr. Jinnah, Acharya Narendra Deo and the Communist leaders, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Dewan of Travancore said:

"It is obvious that some, though not all, the statements recently made ignore the basic fact that Premier Attlee's announcement in Parliament, in effect, supersedes the Cabinet Mission's programme which cannot be enforced unless all the parties referred to in the Premier's statement agree to it and to the constitution formed on the basis of such agreement.

"Personally I believe that the announcement regarding the withdrawal of the British in 1948 was actuated by the utmost good faith and the most honest motives. All the same, Mr. Jinnah's latest Karachi statement that the Muslim League will not yield an inch in their demand for pakistan and his address to the legislators in Karachi that the Muslims had sufficient power and were determined to achieve pakistan, unless this attitude is modified, clearly justify the stand taken by those who hold that the Cabinet Mission's proposals as well as the possibilities of an Indian Union will be imperilled in the absence of an active policy of rapprochement amongst all parties concerned, namely the Congress, the Muslim League and the Indian States.

Triumph Of "Quit India" Resolution

LUCKNOW, February 23. (A.P.I.): "Whatever yesterday's statement of the British Government may mean, it makes one thing clear—they are definitely leaving India by June, 1948. This is a triumph of the "Quit India" resolution passed by the Congress in 1942", said Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier U.P., replying to a debate on a non-official motion urging Government to adopt "a policy of decentralisation both in the spheres of administration and economic activity" in the U. P. Legislative Assembly to-day.

BRITISH FOOD MINISTER FOR WINNIPEG

OTTAWA, Feb. 24, (Reuter): The British Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachey, left here today by train for Winnipeg after completing his Ottawa conference on speeding up of food supplies for Britain.

"India's Divided House"

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, (APA): In an editorial headlined "India's Divided House," the 'New York Times' said "every passing day should now crowd opposing Indian leaders closer to some compromise."

Britain's decision to withdraw by June 1948, precipitates a "crisis of responsibility on India herself and may compel a drastic realignment of her forces of division," the "Times" asserted.

"Independence with no ability to control it and no power to maintain it," the paper pointed out, "promises only catastrophe."

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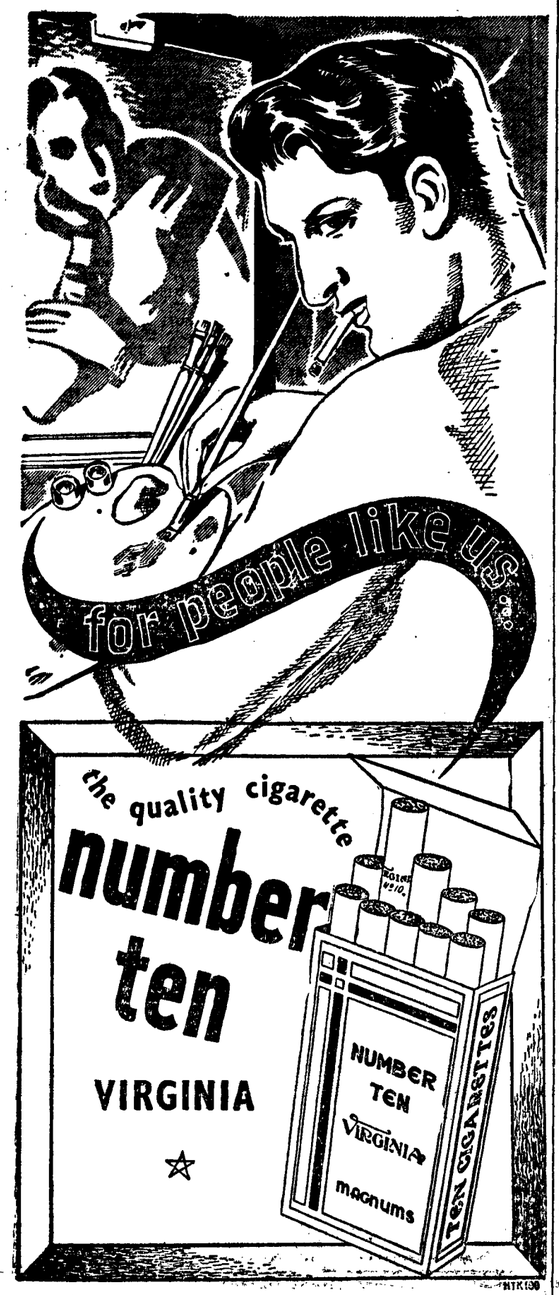

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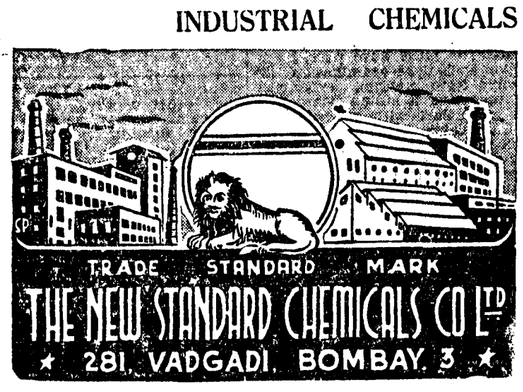

MARCH COTTON REACHES FLOOR LEVEL

Sharp Rally In Gold After Weakness

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBER DECLARED DEFAULTER

Bombay, Feb. 24

The local cotton market was quiet to-day with a restricted business.

So far the Government has taken no measures in response to the representation made by the East India Cotton Association and the Karachi Cotton Association. Stocks are mounting up as exports are slow and our Mills remain reluctant buyers. Thus the outlook at present remains gloomy.

May delivery opened at Rs. 444 and declined at Rs. 443/8 under scattered selling while March was quoted at Rs. 431.

The market ruled quiet with scattered selling. March was quoted at Rs. 430/12 and business in May Contract was done at Rs. 443/4.

Towards the close the market quietened and closing quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.C.C. March	430	0	0
I.C.C. May	441	8	0
I.C.C. July	453	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	461	0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

	Ht.	Lo.	Closing.
March	432-1/4	431-1/2	431-3/4
May	444-1/2	443-3/4	444-1/8
July	456	455-1/2	455-3/4
Sept.	464	463-1/2	463-3/4
Karachi 4F March	46-7-9	46-6-0	46-6-3

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.
Indian Cotton March Contract is 1743 cent points under New York March at Exchange 331.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 24

There was a further drop in Gold prices to-day on reported sales by some exchange Banks on the Bullion Exchange while Silver ruled firm on active manipulation. The delay in arrivals of Silver from London has given a free hand to bulls and once again they were reported bidding up prices. This persistent buying is inducing short covering and offerings remain restricted. It is said that this morning about twenty thousand tolas of Gold was sold by local Banks and further sales are likely during the day. This supply is mainly responsible the declining tendency of Gold prices as local prices are well over foreign markets.

Silver for Fagan delivery opened to-day at Rs. 151 and improved at Rs. 152 and steadied at Rs. 151/8. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 158. Fagan delivery Gold opened to-day at Rs. 92 and declined at Rs. 91. At this level there was some short covering which hardened price at Rs. 92/8 but the market again reacted at Rs. 91/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 96/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 64.

Later on there was active buying in Gold and Fagan quotation firmed up at Rs. 94/4 as Banks did not make further offerings while Fagan Silver was quoted at Rs. 151/4.

The market finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready gold	99	8	0
Fagan delivery	94	12	0
Ready silver	156	8	0
Fagan delivery	151	4	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

Member Declared Defaulter

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today as one member is reported to have failed to meet his responsibilities in full in the clearing. It is said that amount involved is between Rs. 10 and 15 lakhs.

The defaulting party said to be long in the current settlement while these purchases are hedged by sales in the next settlement. Thus the losses to the members are divided between two settlements. At a emergency meeting held today it was decided to carry over open business of the present clearing to the next one and thus ultimately evened up and will have no particular selling pressure. The market is expected to open tomorrow for routine business.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is known for excessive speculative activity and we have often such cases of defaulters. The only way to save the market is to adopt a compulsory system of margins both by clients and members.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

Tata Ordinary 458; Tata Deferred 2635; Indian Iron 42/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 33; Bombay Dyeing 2620; Central India 365; Gokak 352/8; Kohinoor 840; Simplex 375; Swadeshi 768/12; Tata Power 1720; Associated Cement 202; Belapur 287/8; Bombay Burma (Old) 555; Scindia 36/4; Central Bank 132/8; New India 95; Tata 2nd Pref. 162/8.

Kasturba Day In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (API): A large gathering consisting of local Congressmen and village folk gathered at Moti Bhawan near Qutab Minar today on the third death anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi. Recitation from Bagawat Gita and 'sacrificial spinning' formed part of the programme.

Among those present were Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Central Assembly, Lala Desh Bandhu Gupta, M.L.A. (Central), and Mr. Devdas Gandhi.

Appeal For Funds

Mr. Mavlankar addressing the meeting said that Kasturba who died exactly three years ago was an ideal woman who devoted her life in the service of the people. The funds, collected in her name, he said, would be spent for the uplift and education of women in villages. He added that the money so far collected was absolutely insufficient for the opening of educational centres in seven lakhs of India's villages, but hoped that philanthropic people would come forward and help in the great task ahead.

Strong Statistical Position Of American Cotton Tells On Prices

The sudden and unexpected halving of cotton export subsidy rate resulted in prices falling 4.50 dollars per bale. However, the setback was shortlived and the market rebounded sharply on the realisation that the subsidy cut would not affect the current crop in view of strong statistical position. Additionally, fears that export subsidy will eventually be eliminated entirely resulted in renewed inquiries from abroad with France, Poland, Finland, Hungary and Scandinavian countries all reported to be seeking American cotton. As the supply situation continues to tighten, traders believe that mills will have a difficult time maintaining adequate stocks and with domestic consumption for full season ending July 31 at 10,300,000 bales and exports at 3,500,000. One well-known Southern cotton authority foresees a widening of inter crop differentials, possibly in July, comparing current seasons price movements with those of 1919-20 when July contract registered more than 1,000 points over the following October contract. It is pointed out this squeeze came at the close of the marketing season in July. New crop prospects are attracting more attention with outlook for Rio Grande Valley reportedly one of the largest acreages in recent years.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 21st February 1947 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 153448.

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 43,35,77,472-13-6.

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Calcutta (Bhowanipore)
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Karachi
Lahore
Lyallpur
Lyallpur (Factory Area)
Lucknow
Madras (Main Office)
Madras (Sowcarpet)
Madura
Nagpur City (Itwari)
Nagpur City (Kingsway)
New Delhi
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PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, February 24

The Produce market was quietly steady with a restricted business. Linseed was quiet and no business in groundnuts was reported. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 122/- and steadied at Rs. 122/3. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready	Unquoted		
Coromandal Ready	Unquoted		
Bold	Unquoted		
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	30	0	0
February March	26	1	0
April May	25	15	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	27	10	0
February March Navlakhi ..	26	12	0
Goa Ready	27	4	0
Bombay Ready	27	2	0
May Delivery	122	4	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	12	14	0
Linseed Oil	22	0	0
Castorseed Oil	18	12	0

TEMPLE ENTRY IN ASSAM

Congress Party To Sponsor Bill

GAUHATI (Assam), Feb. 23. (A. P. I.): The Assam Harijan Temples Worship (removal of disabilities) Bill of 1947, will soon be sponsored in the Provincial Assembly by the Secretary of the Assam Congress Parliamentary Party, Mr. Mamendra Mohan Chaudhury.

Explaining the object of the Bill Mr. Chaudhury states that it is "atrocious that a certain section of the Hindu community has been keeping away the Harijans from worshiping in temples." The Bill proposes to penalise anyone preventing Harijans from worshipping in temples and provides that courts shall not recognise customs or usages imposing restrictions on Harijans worshiping in temples.

CHURCHILL'S BROTHER DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 23, (Reuter): Major John S. Churchill, younger brother of Mr. Winston Churchill, former British Prime Minister, died in London today aged 67 after a short illness. He was a senior partner in a city stockbroking firm.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Stocks Mount And Mill Demand Apathetic

Bombay, Feb. 21

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd., have issued the following weekly report:—

A development of considerable importance to the world cotton trade has been the decision of the U. S. Government fixing the new export subsidy rate at two cents per lb. compared with previous four cents. As it often happens, the market turned somewhat reactionary on this announcement, finding buyers temporarily pausing, but the technical and statistical considerations played their usual rule in imparting a hardening tone. The volume of offerings on the decline was not sufficient to supply the demand ensuing from mill price fixation, with buying incentive stimulated by the firmness of outside markets and reports of export demand possibly reflecting fears of eventual elimination of subsidy.

The U. S. Census Bureau estimates mill consumption in January at 947,000 B's compared with 774,000 in December and 811,000 in January last year. This is an impressive figure and its significance is enhanced in the light of the revelation that the removal of cotton textile export licensing, according to the opinion prevailing in some quarters, would enable exports of about 2,000 million yards annually. Others, while conceding that overseas demand migh absorb such a huge quantity, believe that actual exports would be far less. Last year, they were 750 million yards compared with previous exports around 300 million yards.

The U. S. Government has limited imports of harsh cotton less than 7/8 inch staple to 70 million pounds (eq. 140,000 B/s) annually for the year ending September 19, 1947 and each following year ending on September 19. This action has been taken on the Tariff Commission's finding that such imports were handicapping domestic cotton programmes. It may be noted that such cotton used mainly for blankets was exempted from import quotas by the Presidential proclamation of September 5, 1939.

It is officially disclosed in Manchester that following recent negotiations in Moscow, Britain has bought a further quantity of Russian cotton. It is also disclosed that satisfactory arrangements have been made for buying West Indian Sea Island cottons. The Raw Cotton Advisory Committee has, it is learnt, been discussing re-export business in various growths.

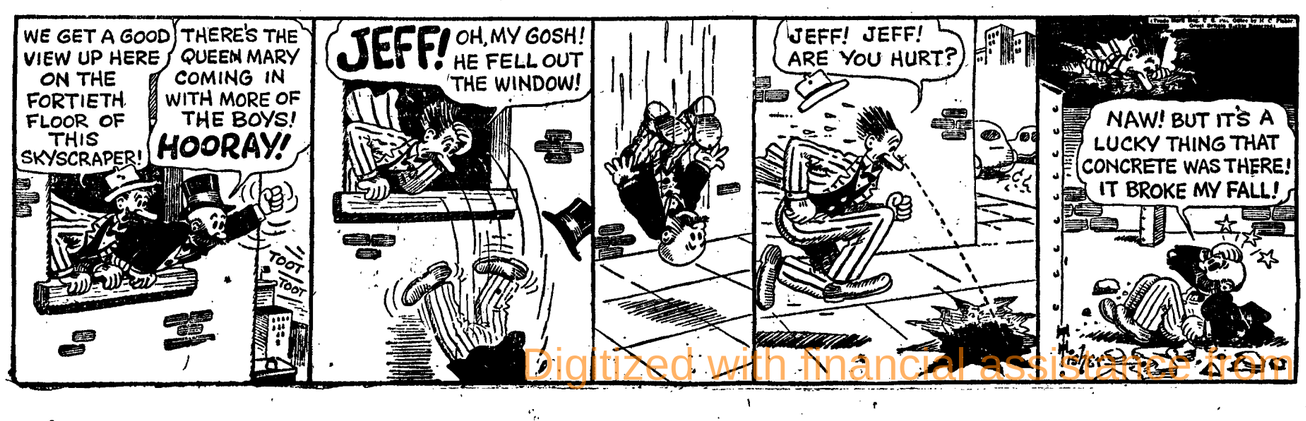
LOCAL SITUATION

Activity in the Bombay forward market in the past week was limited and prices were practically unchanged around Rs. 433 after touching the floor of Rs. 430. Without question, the official cotton policy has created conditions that have produced the present inertia. There is general disappointment over what may be described as the official reluctance to recognise the fact that the existing quota restrictions, if continued, may before long irretrievably militate against the possibility of reaching the full export allocations of 15 lacs bales, which by themselves are inadequate in view of the large stocks and lower mill consumption.

Stocks in port markets continue to mount and mill demand is extremely apathetic. As Indian mills are covered well upto the end of the present season, they are not anxious to buy more cotton even though prices are now very near the floor and this shows the hollowness of the argument that the present policy is aimed at conserving sufficient supplies of raw cotton for the needs of the domestic textile industry. These difficulties have formed the subject of several representations from commercial bodies and the personal talk of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas with the Government spokesman but Government prefers to wait till the end of March to revise or readjust their policy.

The demand in the ready market was poor, although the premiums for all varieties have remained more or less steady. The mills are completely out of the market awaiting the final outcome of the plan for standardisation of cloth production which is at present under discussion.

MUTT AND JEFF—If Jeff Hadn't Landed On His Head He Might Have Been Killed! By BUD FISHER


WE GET A GOOD VIEW UP HERE ON THE FORTIETH FLOOR OF THIS SKYSCRAPER!
THERE'S THE QUEEN MARY COMING IN WITH MORE OF THE BOYS! HOORAY!
TOOT TOOT
JEFF! OH, MY GOSH! HE FELL OUT THE WINDOW!
JEFF! JEFF! ARE YOU HURT?
NAW! BUT IT'S A LUCKY THING THAT CONCRETE WAS THERE! IT BROKE MY FALL!

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Golden Opportunity for Students. An experienced teacher gives thorough coaching to Students upto Intermediate Arts in all subjects. Contact Sonpar, 8, Manohar Mansion, behind Metro Cinema, Tel. 34491. 5008

Get Degrees and Diplomas Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc., from London College and American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar. (4726)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES.

Matriculation Examination Probable questions free book-let Mathai's Publications, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, Bombay. 5017

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for our Pearl and Nut Buttons. The Krishna Button Mfg., Co., Dacca. (Bengal) 4767

Wanted Agents to sell the limited number of forfeited shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., a regular dividend paying and biggest joint stock concern in India dealing in stocks and shares. Apply sharp to Managing Director at "Share Dealers' House". Calcutta. 1683

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 1682

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For Sale—A publisher's firm with 5,600 pounds annual paper quota and goodwill. Offers invited: G.P.O. Box 524, Bombay. 5011

FINANCIAL

Wanted Financing Partner Safe Lucrative Brokerage Business. Apply Box No. 5000 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Rupees Twenty-five thousand's insurance Policy for an investment of Rupees five hundred. For Natural Death Rupees Twenty-five thousand. Accidental Death Rupees Fifty thousand. Loans will be given for Sickness, Education, Marriages, Business, for Buying or Building house. Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere to work in spare time. Daily income Rupees Hundred! Before insuring of every kind in any Company of the world, please obtain expert advice from us. Apply immediately Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Post Box Number—713, Bombay, 1. Telegraphic Address: "Bhogilalco", Bombay. (5006)

Kashmir-Srinagar—Write for:— "Well-furnished Houseboats, Gulmarg Huts, Srinagar Houses, and arrangements for Trekking, Shooting, Fishing, etc., etc.," to Hill's Agency, Residency Road, Srinagar. (4960)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale: Parker Fountain Pens at Controlled Rates to consumers only. Agarwal & Sons (1946) Limited, 428, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (4959)

A number of Standard typewriters in excellent condition of various makes are ready for sale. Bombay Typewriting Institution, opposite General Post Office, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 21084. 4875

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Purchases of Waste (HARD and SOFT) from the India United Mills Ltd., No. 2 & 3 Mills and will be accepted upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 28th February, 1947 in their Registered Office. Tender copies can be obtained from Cotton Department, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 2243

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

Policy No. 211126 in NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. on the life of Mr. Zaverilal J. Pancholi, C|o Mr. R. P. Shukla, B.Sc. of Dhrangadra, Kathiawar having been lost, notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month from any interested party with production of the policy, the Company will proceed in the pending matters concerning the policy.

(Sd.) S. D. SHRINIVASAN,
Manager.
7, Council House St., Calcutta.
(2252)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of Dyeing Master in the scale of Rs. 75-5-100 plus Dearness Allowance as sanctioned by Government from time to time Candidates must have a diploma in the technology of dyeing, bleaching and printing of recognised Institution should have had the practical experience in Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico Printing, etc., for a period of not less than three years, and should be able to speak, read and write one of the regional languages in addition to their mother tongue. Preference will be given to candidates possessing good University education, Native of the Bombay Province and having considerable practical experience. Age in the case of direct recruits should not ordinarily exceed thirty years. Government servant should apply through the heads of their Departments. For further particulars and form of application which should reach him not later than the 8th March 1947, apply to the Joint Registrar for industrial cooperatives and Village Industries, 18, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

(Sd.) D. A. SHAH,
Joint Registrar,
for Industrial Cooperatives
and Village Industries,
Poona.
(2264)

WANTED.

(1) MATRON and ASSISTANT MATRON cum Sister Tutor for the Patna Medical College Hospital. Qualifications and conditions of services will be as follows:

QUALIFICATIONS:—

FOR MATRON: Fully trained in general nursing and midwifery and registered as such. Experience in administration and teaching of nurses and held responsible post in good training school for nurses.. Possess good working knowledge of Hindustani.

FOR ASSISTANT MATRON CUM SISTER TUTOR: General and midwifery trained C.M.B. Passed Sister Tutor and general hospital administration courses from recognized college. Able to teach in English and in Hindustani. Sufficient experience in teaching of nurses preferred.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Both appointments on four years contract in the 1st instance but renewable if services found satisfactory. Appointments terminable on 3 months' notice on either side.

Matron's pay—Rs. 350-10-400 and Assistant Matron's pay—Rs. 250-10|2-300 a month. Rs. 100|- a year as uniform allowance plus Rs. 2|8|- a month as Dhobi allowance for each.

Free board, free furnished quarters with free electric current for lights and fans for both.

Benefit of contributory provident fund for Matron. No pension.

Leave as allowed to Nursing Sisters is admissible to both. No passage concession to selected candidates unless ex-Asiatic domicile and recruited from country overseas.

European and Indian widow and unmarried candidates are eligible for these posts. Service terminates on marriage.

(2) Matron for the Darbhanga Medical Shool Hospital. Must be fully trained in general nursing and midwifery and registered as such. Experience in administration and teaching of nurses and held responsible post in good training school for nurses. Possess good working knowledge of Hindustani.

Pay—Rs. 250-10-300 plus a messing allowance of Rs. 50 per month, uniform allowance of Rs. 100 per annum and the usual cost of living allowance. Travelling allowance allowed after one year's approved service.

Terms of service—on contract basis.

Free furnished quarters.

Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Secretary, Nurses' Selection Committee, Patna Medical College Hospital, on or before the 31st March, 1947.

D. P. NATH,
Major I.M.S.
Secretary, Nurses' Selection Committee, and
Supdt., Patna Medical College Hospital.
(2145)

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two Head Maistries with experience of Railway works and capable of reading plans and supervising the structural works etc. Salary Rs. 75|- per mensem inclusive of Dearness Allowance. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned. Quarters will not be provided for by the Railway Company.

L. V. PEREIRA,
For Agent & General Manager.
B. L. Railway,
Kurduwadi.
2246

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS. LTD.
LOSS OF ALLOTMENT LETTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ALLOTMENT LETTERS OF THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS. LTD., specified in the Schedule hereunder and standing in the names of the parties mentioned therein have been lost or mislaid and the undersigned have applied to the Company for delivery of the Certificates for the Shares covered by the Allotment Letters in question:—

Allotment No.	Letter Date.	Shareholders' Names & Addresses	No. of Shares.	Distinctive Nos. of shares.
11094	22-1-1946,	Sohrab D. J. Medora of Ahmedabad.	7	N 913417 to N 913423.
8069	22-1-1946	Mohanlal Vithaldas Gandhi, & Chhabildas Vallavdas Desai of Modasa.	15	N 856028 to N 856042.
11316	22-1-1946	Mr. Santosh Kumar Bose of Burdwan.	1	N 916868.
15129	22-1-1946	Mrs. Perin Minocher Doctor of Bombay.	38	N 1032214 to N 1032251.
3456	22-1-1946	Hubert Fox of Bangalore.	5	N 775778 to N 775782.
7550	22-1-1946	Moolchand Kasondas Kapadia of Surat.	5	N 848802 to N 848806.
10303	22-1-1946	Ranchhodas Gokuldas of Bombay.	5	N 897381 to N 897385.

Any person(s) in possession of the said Allotment letter(s) and| or having any claim to the said Share(s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at No. 1, Queen's Road, (Opp. Churchgate Railway Station), Fort, Bombay, WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said applications and deliver the Share Certificates if they think fit.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1947.

Sohrab D. J. Medora.
Mohanlal Vithaldas Gandhi,
Chhabildas Vallavdas Desai.
Mr. Santosh Kumar Bose.
Mrs. Perin Minocher Doctor.

Hubert Fox,

Moolchand Kasondas Kapadia,

Ranchhodas Gokuldas.

Signature(s) of the Shareholder(s)
(2231)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Anglo-Indian or European British subjects to fill a vacancy in the post of History Master, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong .The appointment will be made at present on a temporary basis with prospect of its being made permanent. Officers already in the service of Government are eligible to apply. Pay—Rs. 350-30/2-440-40/2-600 plus usual dearness allowance. The selected candidate will be provided with free and moderately furnished quarters. The initial pay of a person promoted from a lower service will be regulated under the Bengal Service (Revision of pay) Rules 1934, and that of a person directly recruited will ordinarily be the minimum of the time scale. Qualifications—Every candidate must possess the following qualifications—(a) he must not be over 30 years of age on the 1st March, 1947. The age limit may be relaxed in the case of a candidate who possesses high qualifications and considerable experience. (b) he must hold a Master's degree in History with sufficient teaching experience or a diploma or degree in Teaching. Preference may be given to candidates who have in addition—(i) a good knowledge of Latin, English or Geography, (ii) experience in teaching History upto the Senior Cambridge Standard, (iii) athletic and/or musical qualifications. (c) The selected candidate will be required to teach History and a subsidiary subject in the upper school and direct the teaching of History in the lower school. Applications (for which there is NO PRESCRIBED FORM) are to be made in writing. Each candidate must furnish the following particulars in his application—(1) Name in full (in block letters), (2) Home address, (3) Present address, (4) Present age according to Matriculation certificate, (5) Father's name, (6) Academic qualifications, (7) Experience, (8) Religion. Applications together with an attested copy of evidence of age as well as certificates from two responsible persons not related to the candidate or connected with him by marriage testifying to his private character should reach the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, not later than the 6th March, 1947. Canvassing will disqualify. A treasury receipt for Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury under "36-Miscellaneous" must accompany every application. Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their post or service.

P. B. RUDRA,
Secretary,
Public Service Commission, Bengal.
Alipore, the 17th February, 1947
2257

NOTICE
THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, LTD.
Press Machinery for Sale.

PRESS MACHINERY in good working order for Sale at AHMEDNAGAR for full particulars apply to:—

The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ltd.
C/o Post Box No. 60,
Fort, BOMBAY.
2266

G. I. P. RAILWAY
SPECIAL NOTICE

WITH EFFECT from April 1st, 1947, timings of 47 Down and 48 Up Deccan Queen and 3 Down and 4 Up Poona Mail trains will be revised as follows:

47 DOWN			48 UP	
H. M.			H. M.	
17-00	D	Bombay	A	10-55
20-10	A	Poona	D	7-30
3 DOWN			4 UP	
H. M.			H. M.	
17-10	D	Bombay	A	11-45
21-05	A	Poona	D	7-50

2247

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION ON TRAINS.

WHEREAS it has been necessary to limit reserved accommodation for second class passengers on certain trains to the reservation of sitting accommodation only, the Railway has pleasure in announcing that with effect from March 15th, the restriction on the reservation of berths, as far as it affects trains on the Broad Gauge System, will be removed.

The restriction on the reservation of berths for second class passengers travelling by certain trains on the Metre Gauge System will, however, remain but will be removed as soon as conditions permit. 2268

NOTICE

SEALED QUOTATIONS are invited for the supply of the following for SIX months from 1st April 47. Quotations forms can be had from the office of the undersigned which should be returned duly completed by 15th March 47.,

(1) MUTTON, BEEF, etc.; (2) SHEEP; (3) MILK; (4) LUCERENE GRASS; (5) GREEN VEGETABLES; (6) HAY & PADDY GRASS; (7) BREAD & EGGS.

DIRECTOR HAFFKINE Institute,
Parel, Bombay, 12.
2147

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 28 Cupboards of the specifications mentioned in Schedule F a copy of which along with the conditions for Tenderers can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per Schedule on any working day during office hours.

Tenders should be superscribed "Schedule F—Cupboards for Schools" and should be handed over in this office to the Superintendent of Accounts on Monday, the 3rd March, 1947, between 12 noon (B.T.) and 2 p.m. (B.T.).

K. KHANDVALA,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Schools Committee's Office,
Gilder Tank Building,
Grant Road, Bombay, 7.
21-2-1947. 2263

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

SPECIAL ITEM COSTING OVER RS. 10,000/- CLASS I CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta on the 31st March, 1947 at 12 O'clock noon.

Tender No. SP/F/Ebl/UF-95A & 97A/46-47 for the supply of 150 Nos. Chain Lashing with Hook and 170 Nos. Chain Lashing with Binding Screw for Bogie Rail Truck.

Tender Forms and Drawings can be obtained from the undermentioned officials on payment of the following charges to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

(a) Tender Forms at Rs 2/- per copy from the Controller of Stores' Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta.

(b) Drawings Nos. UF-95A, 97A, 99A, 136, 220, 225, 227, 306, 310, 442, 462, 466, 508, 509, 514, 516 and 518 @-/8/- per copy from the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Lilooah.

Firms outside Calcutta may, however, remit the cost of the tender form to the Controller of Stores and that of the Drawings to Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Lillooah direct by Money Order.

No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER.
2253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY NEW JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND NEW JUTE TWINE PROCUREMENT ORDER, 1947.
ORDER.

Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay Castle, 22nd February, 1947.

Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946.

No. 425|IV-B—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and 8 of the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946 (Bom. XXII of 1946), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order, namely:—

(1) This order may be called the Bombay New Jute Gunny bags and New Jute Twine Procurement Order, 1947. (2) It extends to the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District as constituted immediately before the first day of October 1945. (3) It shall come into force at once.

The Provincial Government, the Supply Commissioner, the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, the Food Controller, Civil Supplies Department, Bombay or any other officer authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government may by notice served in the manner laid down in clause 4; (a) prohibit the sale, disposal, consumption or distribution of any stocks of New Jute Gunny bags and New Jute Twine held by any person within the area covered by this order, without a permit or authority issued by the Provincial Government or by an officer empowered by the Provincial Government in this behalf; (b) require any person holding a stock of New Jute gunny bags and New jute twine, to sell the whole or a specified part of the stock of these goods in his possession or under his control at such prices, on or before such dates and to such person or class of persons including an officer or officers of the Government, or in such circumstances, as may be specified in the notice.

If any person fails to comply with any notice given under clause 2, any officer authorised by the Supply Commissioner, the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, the Food Controller, Civil Supplies Department, Bombay and the Additional Director of Civil Supplies (Enforcement) Bombay, may enter upon the premises and take possession of the new jute gunny bags and new jute twine, in respect of which the notice was given, and sell or cause to be sold such stock to the person or persons specified in the notice given under clause 2.

(1) Every notice under clause 2 shall (a) if it is a notice affecting an individual corporation or firm, be served in the manner provided for the service of a summons in rule 2 of order XXIX or Rule 3 of Order XXX, as the case may be, in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; (b) if it is a notice affecting an individual person other than a corporation or firm be served on the person (i) personally, by delivering or tendering to him the notice, or (ii) by post or (iii) where the person cannot be found, by leaving an authentic copy of the notice with some adult male member of his family or by affixing such copy to some conspicuous part of the premises in which he is known to have last resided or carried on business or worked for gain. (2) Where a question arises whether a person was duly informed of a notice given in pursuance of clause 2, compliance with the requirements of sub-clause (1) shall be conclusive proof that he was so informed; but failure to comply with the said requirements shall not preclude proof by other means that he was so informed or affect the validity of the notice.

By order of the
Governor of Bombay,
J. BOOTH,
Joint Secretary to Government.
(2250)

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: Miss HERTHA SCHREIBER.

Present Nationality: Stateless, formerly German.

Full Address: c|o Mr. J. D. Petit, Strachey House, 13, Pedder Road, Bombay.
(2260)

THE PHALTAN SUGAR WORKS LIMITED,
(Sakharwadi, Phalton State)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., will be held on 21st March, 1947, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) at the Factory Office of the Company at Sakharwadi, Phaltan to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1946.
2. To sanction payment of Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 7th March, 1947 to 6th April 1947 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For Mafatlal, Apte & Kantilal Ltd.,
V. S. APTE,
Managing Director,
Maraging Agents.
Sakharwadi, (Phaltan),
Date, 20-2-1947.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Factory Office at Sakharwadi on and after 21st April, 1947. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to those shareholders whose names stand on Company's register on 6th March, 1947. 2259

WANTED

A Clerk for Telephone work, in the grade of Rs. 50-5/2-90 plus Rs. 10/- as additional temporary pay plus Rs. 26/- as dearness allowance. Usual age limit. The candidate should possess (1) Bombay Province domicile, (2) at least matric or must have passed any other equivalent examination, (3) should have previous experience of operating a switch board of 2 or more lines with extensions.

Candidates should call at the office of the Director, Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay with their applications and original certificates showing date of birth, educational qualifications, domicile, on Wednesday 26th February, 1947 at 3 P. M. 2255

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub-section (1) clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in Council that I P. Hira propose erecting a Cinema Theatre at Chembur in Bombay Suburban District on the ground belonging to me admeasuring about 2,380 square yards on Chembur Govindi Road and registered under Collector's Plot Nos. 4-A and 4-B in Suburban Scheme No. III Chembur.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay not later than the 11th day of March, 1947, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1947.
2227

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: KARL ANDERMANN,

Present Nationality: Stateless, formerly German,

Full Address: Soona Mahal, Marine Drive, Bombay.
(2261)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

AN AUCTION for the sale of rights for cultivating municipal land and growing and cutting grass from municipal land in charge of the Drainage Section will be held at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday, the 4th March, 1947, at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road.

Particulars of sale can be had from the Assistant Engineer, Drainage, Charni Road, opposite Allbless Baug, during office hours

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
Special Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay,
22nd February, 1947. 2267

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from ladies of all communities for the undermentioned posts in the newly forming Lake Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

One Nursing Superintendent and Matron—Salary Rs. 500 (fixed), must be a senior certificated general Nurse and Midwife and must have had administrative experience or training.

One Assistant Nursing Superintendent and Matron—Salary Rs. 300/10/350, must be a senior certificated general nurse and Midwife and have administrative experience or training.

10 Nursing Sisters—Must be senior certificate nurse and Midwife and must have had experience in Ward or Block administration—Salary Rs. 180/10/250 plus compensatory allowance of Rs. 20 per month.

80 Staff Nurses (Senior)—Must be Senior certificated in Nursing and have ward or theatre experience. Salary Rs. 120/15/150 plus compensatory allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

55 Staff Nurses (Junior)—Must be junior certificated in Nursing and have had Ward or Theatre experience. Salary Rs. 60-5/2-85 plus compensatory allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

20 Assistant Nurses—Must have more than 2 years' nursing experience—Salary Rs. 40/2/50.

In all cases the following will apply—

Uniform allowance ... Rs. 60 per annum.

Dhobi allowance ... Rs. 60 per annum.

Free board to the cost of Rs. 1/4 per day and free lodging.

Applications in respect of these posts will be made to the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the province, that is, the Surgeon-General or Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals or its equivalent by the 15th of March, 1947, who will select suitable applicants and forward their names to the Surgeon-General, Bengal.

This is a temporary College Hospital Scheme for 5 (five years to enable ex-army licentiates to graduate from the Calcutta University.

SURGEON-GENERAL, BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th February, 1947.
2249

NOTICE OF SALE

Bai SARASWATIBAI KSHIRASAGAR, HUSSEIN ALI ASKARI, and YUSUF ALI ASKARI, the first a Hindu inhabitant of Bombay and the last two Muslim Inhabitants of Bombay, have contracted to sell to my clients their Soda Water Factory called ASKARI SODA WATER FACTORY situated at Shop No. 6, in Building No. 680, belonging to Haji Abubaker Haroon at 35, Ash Lane, Dadar, Bombay. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said Askari Soda Water Factory, its goodwill, or the machinery, equipment, furniture, fittings or any other thing therein, arising howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 156, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim not made in writing as hereby required shall be deemed as waived and abandoned.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1947.

N. M. SHANBHAG
Purchasers' Advocate.
2265

AUCTION SALES.

In accordance with Sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, M|s. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 25th February 1947 at 11 a. m. (S. T.) at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, confiscated and unclaimed arms and ammunitions, 1 lot Jewellery; wearing apparel Jewellery and miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.

SALE OF BIG LOTS TEAK WOOD

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay, we shall sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 27-2-47 3-0 P. M. (S. T.) at Tulsi Pipe Road, near Matunga Station (B. B. C. I.), Insolvent Pritum Tharumul Sapra, traded as M/s. Sapra & Co., big lots teak wood, deal wood boxes, timber, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

PIPES & PIPE FITTINGS

News American Standard Weight black steel pipes, 4" diameter, 400.000 running feet.

Also, 6" diameter, 200.00 running feet.

A large assortment of pipe fittings for use with these pipes—total weight of both, approximately 5.300 tons.

All of Grade A quality. Stocks selling off rapidly—make your offer right now to prevent disappointment. Further details available on request.

VIJAYA CORPORATION
1, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA
PHONE: CAL. 589

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